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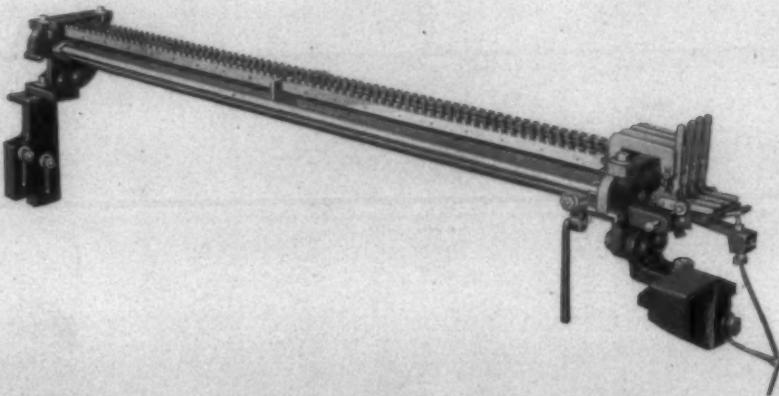
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1926

NUMBER 24

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They have entirely eliminated lint-gathering on
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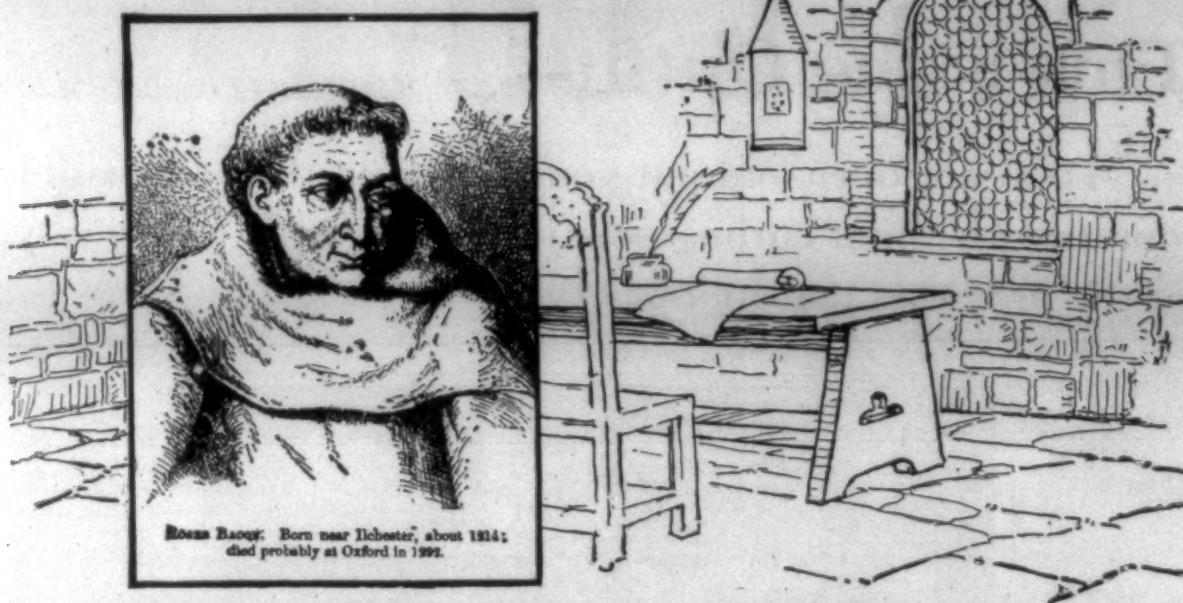
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1879.

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1926

NUMBER 24

Situation and Outlook of Textile Industry

IT is the general impression in financial and business circles that the American cotton textile industry as a whole is in a state of depression which contrasts markedly with the prosperity which the other basic industries of the country with few exceptions have been enjoying for a considerable period. The correctness of this impression is felt to be amply assured not only by the reports reaching the financial centres from the industry itself, but also by such indisputable evidence as is afforded by a continuous decline of the market value of typical cotton mill stocks, especially in New England, levels lower than those ever before attained. Moreover, recognized leaders in the industry have of late frankly depicted the situation as fundamentally unsatisfactory and even so unsound as to require far-reaching remedies if it is to be rectified. In view of the country, as well as the high degree of well-being enjoyed by the majority of the population; this unhappy state of affairs in the cotton industry is found distinctly puzzling by most economic observers, and its causes are much debated. Widely differing explanations are in fact given, ranging reason of the abbreviated and attenuated attire of women, or their consumption of cotton fabrics by from the alleged decrease of the preference for silk and rayon, to the asserted overexpansion of the industry itself and the consequent over-production of cotton goods for the domestic and foreign markets—the latter, however, being comparatively unimportant as a factor.

Depression Not Universal.

While the present relatively disadvantageous situation of the cotton industry is readily agreed to by those who have taken the trouble to survey the industry in its entirety, on the other hand such persons are inclined to warn us of the danger of too superficial and sweeping conclusions in the premises. For one thing, familiarity with the actual makes it clear at once that the industry is not suffering from a universal and uniform depression experienced by all the country's cotton mills alike, but that on the contrary, important departments or

sections of the industry have been and are in a highly prosperous condition. The truth is that the cotton industry of the United States, taken in its totality, presents an aspect very similar to that presented by the world's cotton industry as a whole, with remarkably activity and prosperity in some countries (e. g., France, Italy and Japan), but with almost unprecedented depression in other countries (notably Great Britain, Poland and perhaps Germany.)

There are ample statistical reasons for believing that the world's aggregate production and consumption of cotton fabrics are today greater than they ever were in the past, yet English cotton manufacturers are now able to do less than two-thirds of the business they regularly did before the war, and their economic situation is obviously growing worse from year to year and almost from month to month. The production of the Japanese cotton mills, on the contrary, is more than double what it was in the pre-war period, and that of the Italian mills is 50 per cent greater, while the industry in both countries is extremely prosperous. So in the United States the mills making certain classes of goods—particularly those commonly described as "specialties"—have had a thoroughly satisfactory business during the past year, while at the same time the Southern mills as a group have experienced only a moderate depression, in contrast with the well-nigh complete prostration of the greater part of the industry in the New England and other Northern States.

Mill Activity Favors South.

Here also it is to be noted that the country's total production of cotton goods during the cotton year 1925-1926, as evidenced by the total mill consumption of cotton, will substantially exceed that of any preceding twelve months save only the three war years 1915-16 to 1917-18 and the single post-war year 1922-23.

The distribution of the present season's production of goods as between the Northern and Southern mills however, will differ almost as widely from that obtained in the past as the distribution of production, say, between the English and the Japanese or Italian mills differs from what it was in the pre-war period. In other words, with a gain

rather than a loss in the total quantity of cotton manufactured in the country—and hence a gain in the quantity of cotton goods consumed by the population—a great shift has taken place in the geographical distribution of mill activity, and one all in favor of the Southern States. Furthermore, this shift clearly corresponds with the relative profitability (or the reverse) of the industry in the two sections of the country. Under these circumstances it is obviously unsafe to draw general conclusions with regard to the economic situation and outlook of the country's cotton industry as a whole from the plight of the New England mills, just as it is unsafe to draw such conclusions with regard to the world's cotton industry from the plight of the mills in Lancashire.

Lower Profits Breed Pessimism.

This does not mean, of course that during the past year—or, indeed, the past two and a half years—American cotton manufacture generally has been profitable as it was during most of the war and early post-war period or even in the year 1922-1923. Quite the contrary is the case. While it is certain that some mills have continued to make very handsome profits throughout the present period of depression, and while it is probable that complete figures would show some margin of profit for the industry as a whole, it is equally certain that this margin has been extremely small, disappearing altogether in the case of more than one important class of staple goods. The contrast between this state of affairs and the amplitude of the profit margin in the years of high prosperity for the industry just referred to—years in which even the least successful mills had substantial earnings and the most successful were able in many instances to earn the equivalent of from one-half to the whole of their entire capital in a twelve-month—has naturally tended to produce widespread discouragement among those interested in cotton mills, whether as administrative officers or as investors, and to give the public at large an unduly pessimistic view of the situation of the industry.

An all-important part to bear in mind in any inquiry into the causes of the present predominantly unfavorable conditions with which the cotton industry of the United States

has to contend is that the quantity of cotton goods of all kinds consumed by the country's population is not only not decreasing, but is indisputably increasing at a more rapid rate than the population itself, this is amply demonstrated both by the statistics of the production of cotton cloth provided by the Census Bureau for the year in which a census of manufacture has been taken (the latest of these try being those for 1923), but also still more clearly by the series of annual figures for the mill consumption of cotton which the Census Bureau compiles. Thus the consumption of cotton by American mills rose from an annual average of 5,060,000 bales for the five years ended July 31, 1914, to annual average of about 6,180,000 bales for the five years ended July 31, 1926, an increase of 22 per cent. On the other hand, the population of the continental United States is estimated by the Census Bureau to have been 95,097,000 in the middle of 1912 (the median year of the pre-war quinquennium) and 110,663,000 in the middle of 1923 (the median year of the post-war quinquennium)—an increase of slightly over 16 per cent.

It may be added that the consumption of cotton has increased from 5,577,000 bales in 1913-14, when the pre-war record consumption was attained and the cotton industry was generally prosperous, to about 6,450,000 bales in 1925-1926, a post-war year marked by severe depression in the industry and by hand-to-mouth buying dry goods distributors upon so extensive a scale that the offtake of goods from the mills (and hence their production of goods) is believed by all well-informed persons to have been substantially smaller than the quantity of goods bought by ultimate consumers. Consequently, whatever unfavorable aspect the country's cotton industry now presents cannot properly be attributed to a decreasing or even to a stationary demand for the products of the industry. That is, the economic phenomena here are fundamentally different from those of the coal mining industry, for example, where both present and future are seriously clouded by a tendency of the market for the product to contract.

An explanation of the hardships the cotton industry is now under-

*By Arthur Richmond Marsh in the Economic World.

Thursday, August 12, 1926.

going which finds in many quarters is that the industry is "overexpanded" that is, that the number of mills, and of the spindles and looms installed therein, is too great for the capacity of the goods market the constant overproduction of goods keeping the market glutted and forcing prices to unremunerative levels. A obvious objection to this explanation is that its point of departure is a state of things which, except for brief intervals, has characterized the American cotton industry almost from its earliest beginnings, and which is, in fact, typical for all the industries of the United States except the newest. Everybody knows, for instance, that the production capacity of our iron and steel industry is far in excess of our country's consumption capacity save for occasional short periods of excited demand; yet the iron and steel industry is not rendered continually unprofitable by this fact.

Couriously enough, moreover, the Census Bureau statistics of cotton spindles installed in American mills show that the increase in the number of such spindles since the pre-war years has been far smaller than the increase in the quantity of cotton consumed and slightly smaller than the increase in the country's population; while the gain in the number of "active" spindles is proportionately much smaller still. (The mean number of total spindles was 32,744,012 in 1914 and 37,928,972 in 1925; "active" spindles average 32,107,572 in 1914 and 35,032,246 in 1925.) On the face of these figures it certainly does not appear that the cotton industry has been unduly expanded in recent years. In any event, the increase of its productive equipment has not been disproportionate to that of the productive equipment of our other basic industries, all of which have at any given moment a productive capacity considerably in excess of the normal

consuming demand for their products.

While all this is true, it is only fair to state that the quantitative increase of the productive equipment of the cotton industry does not afford a correct measure of the increase of the productive capacity of the industry. In fact, as is clearly shown by the cotton consumption figures cited above, the actual and potential productive capacity has been increasing very rapidly by reason of the introduction of improved machinery (e.g., the automatic loom) and the development of improved technical processes in the more efficiently operated mills, as well as through the adoption in many Southern mills of continuous operation day and night. There is no doubt, therefore, that the country's cotton mills are capable today of producing a total quantity of cotton goods substantially in excess of the capacity of the consuming market, precisely as the iron and steel industry can produce 20 to 30 per cent more iron and steel production than the markets could possibly absorb.

As has been observed above, and as is impressively demonstrated by the experience of the iron and steel industry itself, there is nothing necessarily ruinous to the prosperity of an industry in the mere existence in it of a productive capacity in excess of the demands of the market—such excess being in reality a condition precedent of the permanent success of the industry. In other words, an industry, to be permanently successful, must always keep ahead of its market. On the other hand, it is undesirable that the organization and methods of an industry may be such that its excess capacity of the iron and steel produce very harmful results, if not for the industry as a whole, at least for important members or sections of it. Particularly will this be the

case if the excess capacity represents, not equipment and processes gradually passing into obsolescence in the same establishments and districts in which improved equipment and processes are steadily being introduced, but entire plants or groups of plants left behind by the progress of the industry and therefore in course of being superseded by wholly new plants or groups of plants. As is well known, the excess capacity of the iron and steel industry is almost entirely of the former kind, representing, for example, Bessemer equipment for which open hearth equipment is rapidly being substituted, and that too within the same producing organizations, the continuity of which is not affected.

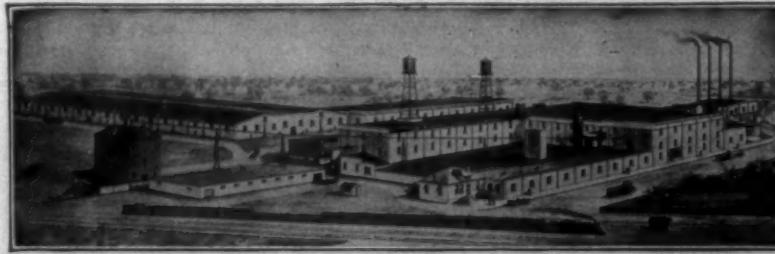
Unfortunately for the cotton industry, its excess capacity is chiefly of the second kind, that is, consists of independent establishments, especially in New England and other Northern States, that represent what may be called the obsolescent Bessemer stage of cotton manufacture, and that have made no provision of improved equipment and processes within themselves by means of which they may easily pass over into the open hearth stage. Hence the productive capacity of the latest and most efficient sort is taking the form of entirely new establishments, chiefly located in the South, the competition of which with the older establishments is destructive to the latter.

It goes without saying that this posture of affairs implies a period of intensified competition in the industry, during which the obsolete and obsolescent plants or establishments are gradually put out of the running altogether, until finally the superior plants or establishments have the field to themselves and production is once more brought into balance with consumption, enabling remunerative margins of

profit to be maintained. Thus this competitive struggle involving the survival of the fittest in the industry that has been in progress for the better part of the past two years, producing the phenomena which have attracted so much attention in financial and business circles. It may be added that the intensity of the struggle has been much increased during the current twelve months by the supply and price situation for raw cotton, the result of which has been a buyers' market of the most pronounced kind for all staple products of the cotton industry, and a consequent multiplication of difficulties for all obsolete and obsolescent plants.

It is interesting to note that leading spirits in the cotton industry are at the present moment seeking to derive assistance from the experience of the iron and steel industry, through the organization of a Cotton Textile Institute modeled after the American Iron and Steel Institute. According to the published statements of the promoters of the new Institute, its principal function is to be the dissemination of trustworthy information with regard to conditions in the cotton industry itself, in the markets for cotton goods, etc. No doubt much good can be accomplished in this way. In order, however, to make the cotton industry resemble the iron and steel industry from the point of view of stability and calculable profitability for all its members, something more must be done. The cotton industry must somehow find a way to apply the principles followed by the iron and steel industry in respect of the continuous introduction of new equipment and processes within the established organizations, and not through the creation of entirely new organizations the productive capacity of which shuts the markets until the older organizations have been destroyed in the competition.

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Alias "The Old Man of the Houghton Family."

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Likewise, I appreciate very much when

some such concern attempts to imitate the Houghton policies and methods.

Of course, as the Chief Executive of the Houghton organization, I have great confidence in it, meaning that I have great confidence in the human units of which that organization is composed, but I was never quite so pleased with any incident of recent date, as I was when I heard from most reliable sources, that a certain company, with years of experience and great wealth, had determined to parallel the Houghton Products and enter into active competition for their share of the markets and that in order to effect this they had determined to obtain the services of as many of the Houghton folks as they could tempt to join their ranks.

Accordingly, practically every person in the Houghton organization was made an offer, which to me proved that those persons possessed the worth I believed they had. It proved also that my confidence in the Houghton organization was not misplaced.

This made me happy and I want to publicly express my appreciation of the great favor done me, even though it may have been done unintentionally.

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Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

Visiting the Mills

By David Clark, Editor

ABOUT 4 o'clock on Monday, August 2nd, I received a long distance message from J. T. Phillips, superintendent of the Kinston Cotton Mills, stating that the Eastern North Carolina Chamber of Commerce wanted me to attend a cotton goods conference at Wilson, N. C., at 11 o'clock on August 4th, and having had a desire to visit some mills in Eastern North Carolina, I accepted and in less than an hour I was on my way to Troy, N. C.

Reaching Troy about 7 o'clock I took supper with H. C. Long, Jr., treasurer of the Aileen Mills at Biscoe. Mrs. Long is a sister of Mrs. Clark.

After supper I drove to Biscoe which is only seven miles distant and spent some time with W. H. Gibson, Jr.

Mr. Gibson was recently elected president of the Southern Textile Association and at about the same time became superintendent of the Aileen Mills which manufactures wide sheetings and bedspreads. He has made wonderful improvements in the mill since taking charge.

Leaving him about 10 p. m., I took a short cut to Rockingham from which place I had a hard surface road into Hamlet where I spent the night.

I made an effort to get somebody to take the Eastern North Carolina

trip with me but I left on such short notice that I found it impossible. Lewis Thomason had just left for Knoxville, Walter Pratt was leaving for Myrtle Beach and everybody else I phoned had a good reason why they could not go.

I got rather lonesome traveling for several days in a seven passenger Buick sedan by myself and there is not much pleasure driving lonesome roads after 10 o'clock at night.

On Tuesday morning, I left Hamlet at 8 o'clock for Laurel Hill over a beautiful hard-surface road. It is Route number 20, which runs from Asheville via Charlotte to Wilmington and is now hard surfaced all but about two gaps of about 20 miles each.

It is not one of those "pay as you go" roads which are found in South Carolina but a "save as you go" road for it saves gas, tires and repairs.

It is a wonderful road and as there are few cops a speed above 50 miles is easy to obtain and hold.

I reached the office of the Morgan Mills, at Laurel Hill about 8:45 o'clock and was told by Mr. Purser, in the office that Mr. Morgan was at Wrightsville and that Eugene

Gwaltney was due to arrive about 9 o'clock from Laurinburg where he lives.

The Morgan Mills have three units the Richmond Mill, the Ida Mill and the Springfield Mills with a total of 14,516 spindles and 20 looms.

They formerly made yarns but Mr. Morgan had sense enough to quit that game and has for some time been very successfully operating upon tire cords.

The Springfield Mill is a complete unit upon combed Egyptian cords, but the Richmond and Ida Mills ship their yarns to Marshville where they are woven into cords at the Marshville Manufacturing Company, which is leased by the Morgan Mills.

Shortly before 9 o'clock J. D. Phillips, the secretary arrived and I enjoyed talking to him but Eugene Gwaltney did not arrive and about 9:30, I had to leave. Mr. Phillips said that Mr. Gwaltney's automobile was out of fix and that he no doubt had to wait until he found someone coming to the mill.

I have known Eugene Gwaltney for many years and regard him as one of the best students of cotton manufacturing in the South.

Before joining the army and see-

ing active service in France he was general superintendent of the Marlboro Mills, at McColl, S. C.

While at Laurel Hill, I learned that a lady from one of the Meddling Departments of the University of North Carolina was visiting mills in that section and asking information about churches, school and welfare work.

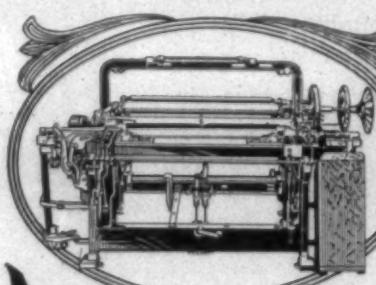
The University claims that it has not sufficient funds to take care of all the young men who apply for admission, but it seems to have enough to pay the salaries and expenses of a lot of men and women who instead of teaching spend their time going over the State, prying into the affairs of citizens.

Leaving Laurel Hill, I drove to Laurinburg where I was given a real welcome by Alex Fairly, general superintendent of the Dickson, Prince, Scotland and Waverly Mills.

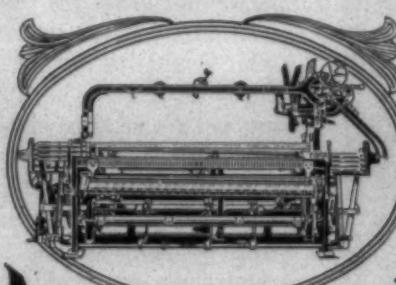
The first time I met Alex Fairly was twenty-six years ago when he was superintendent of the Fountain Cotton Mills at Tarboro, N. C., and I was trying to sell machinery for the Mason Machine Works and we have been friends ever since.

He is at the present time president of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association and we spent some time discussing the affairs of that organization.

The mills managed by Alex Fairly have made money in the past and



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the only trouble about him is that he thinks that yarns can be depended upon for steady profits in the future. While in the office I had the pleasure of seeing J. R. Murphy, superintendent of the Dickson Cotton Mills, whom I had not seen for a number of years.

Before leaving Alex Fairley took me into the Dickson Cotton Mill and showed me a device that he had invented for reducing waste on twistlers. It consisted of two lines of rolls with spiral grooves in each. The yarn passes around the back roll in the spiral groove and then comes to the front roll where it passes around another spiral groove and then goes to the guide wire. There are no top rolls.

When an end breaks down it simply becomes slack between the two rolls and does not wind around the roll as is the case with ordinary twistler rolls.

Leaving Laurinburg I drove to Lumberton and reached the office of the Mansfield Mills just before 12 o'clock.

H. B. Jennings was out but the secretary and assistant treasurer F. P. Gray whom I have known for a long while gave me a welcome and went out for Mr. Jennings and found him in a very few minutes.

Mr. Jennings is a man with a very keen insight to business conditions and I was glad of the opportunity of talking to him for a half an hour.

He was formerly cotton buyer for the Marlboro Mills, but was induced by Lumberton business men, including Governor A. W. McLean, to start a 5,000 spindle yarn mill in Lumberton.

He was very successful and his mill grew to 56,000 spindles, but he had the good judgment to see that there was little future for yarn mills and two years ago consolidated two of his mills into the Mansfield Mills and installed 600 looms which are operated night and day. They are making a beautiful line of rayon decorated broadcloths and while Mr. Jennings says there is little profit in them now he did admit that it was far better than making yarns.

He invited me to take dinner with him, but wanting to cover a number of other towns before night, I had to decline.

Leaving Lumberton for Bladenboro I also left the hard-surface road, but before reaching Bladenboro I found that a hardsurface road was being built towards Lumberton.

After taking lunch at Bladenboro I went to the mill only to be told that Joe L. Bridger, the superintendent was in Tennessee on a vacation.

I found however, that J. F. Pruitt, formerly superintendent at Bennettsville, S. C., was overseer of spinning and I sent for him and he was glad to see me.

While I was talking to Mr. Pruitt, C. O. Bridger, the secretary and treasurer and also A. L. McAllister, the overseer of carding came in and we discussed the cotton mill business and things in general.

I have known Joe Bridger for several years, but it was the first time I had met C. O. Bridger.

The Bladenboro Cotton Mills was

built as a small unit by J. L. Bridger, C. O. Bridger and their father and have grown until they now have 39,328 spindles in 6's to 24's single and ply yarns.

Leaving Bladenboro, I drove back to Lumberton and then took a northwest route to Red Springs where I wanted to see an old friend, C. L. Montjoy. Just as I reached the mill, Ira L. Griffin, Southern representative of Stein, Hall & Co., was leaving in his car. It seems that every time I take a trip I meet Ira Griffin. I met him at Goldville, S. C., on my last trip in that State.

Mr. Montjoy was glad to see me and showed me over his mill which is being operated on an excellent line of broadcloths and rayon mixtures and was evidently being run efficiently.

He showed me a new tension that he had devised for the slasher in order that he might run warps with as low as 150 ends. It was a very ingenious device.

Mr. Montjoy was formerly superintendent of the Monaghan Mills of the Victor-Monaghan Mills and is generally regarded as a very capable man on fancy goods, in fact, there are very few men in the South who have his knowledge and experience on such goods.

The Red Springs Cotton Mills was built as a yarn mill but later installed looms and have had an unfortunate experience due to the fact that they did not at first employ men with experience in making the goods they were trying to produce.

Had they been able to operate from the first as they are operating today they would never have been in any trouble. Desiring to reach Hope Mills, I decided to follow county roads which I later regretted.

One of the North Carolina Highway maps says "It is harder to get lost in North Carolina than to find your way in many States," but they were referring to State roads.

Being a level flat country there were many roads and many of them crossed but at no place did I find a single sign to show me the way.

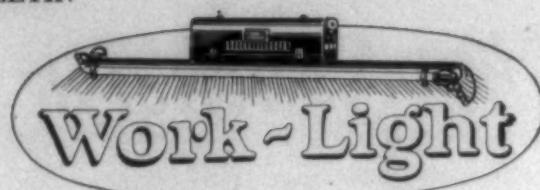
The trip carried me through Robeson county and gave me an opportunity of seeing the wonderful cotton and corn crop that is in prospect. In fact all the cotton that I saw on my three days trip, which carried me for 700 miles through the heart of the North Carolina cotton belt, was unusually fine and there is every indication that North Carolina will produce a bumper yield.

Reaching Hope Mills about 5 o'clock I inquired for superintendent D. C. Williams and was told that he was at No. 2 mill, about three miles away installing the additional machinery that had recently been purchased in New England.

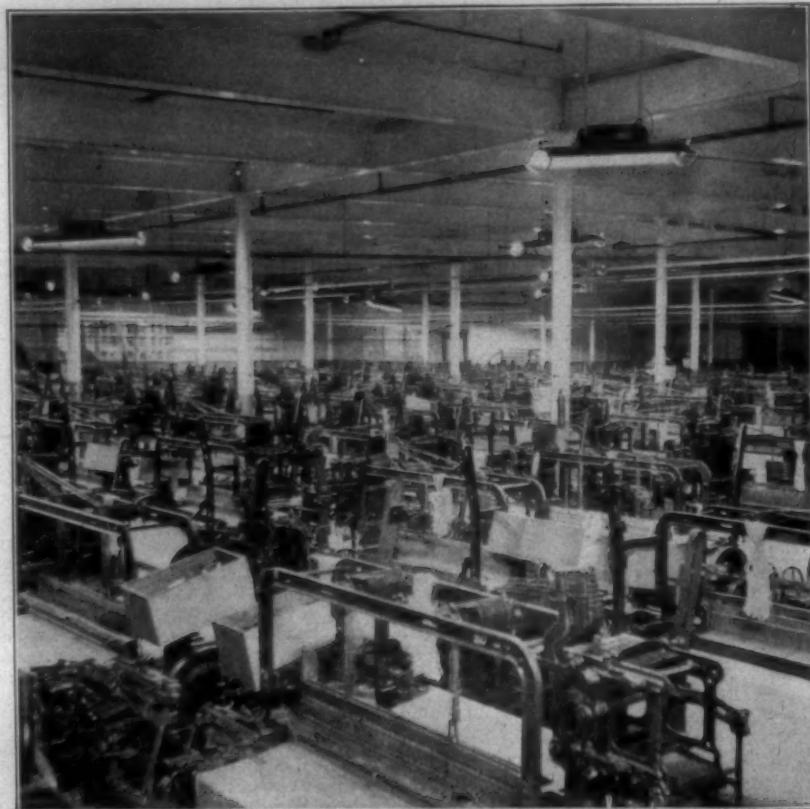
I drove to No. 2, but met D. C. Williams and Mr. Costner, of the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, coming away so I went back with them and Mr. Williams showed me over mill No. 1.

It has always been a wonder to other mills how the Rockfish Mills can get two or three cents per

(Continued on Page 32)



—saves shut-down time, reduces spoilage, cuts down labor turnover for the Belmont Fabric Co., at Belmont, N. C. The weave-room photograph below shows evenly diffused light, —no glare, no sharp shadows.



Results say

"Better than daylight"

THE cool yellow-green rays of Cooper Hewitt Work-Light do not seem much different than daylight. Except for absence of eye-strain you notice little change. Shadows are softer. You can see under benches and machines. Fine detail is easier to distinguish.

More yardage, less waste, fewer "seconds" and uniform quality are results that a mill man can safely judge by. Scores of leading mills have had this experience. They have become consistent users of Cooper Hewitt equipment.

You can repeat their experience in your own mill, without obligation, by asking us to loan you a trial installation.

Prompt action — and intelligent service — are assured any request for trial lamps written on your regular company letterhead. Address Cooper Hewitt Electric Company, 91 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

Cooper Hewitt

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The Southern Mill Village Problem

A VERY interesting and authoritative discussion of the development of the Southern mill village was contained in a recent address by H. M. Heiss at a welfare conference held in Chapel Hill, N. C. Mr. Heiss is director of educational and social work at the Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and a former president of the Southern Textile Social Service Association. His address was as follows:

Perhaps one of the most mooted questions in industry in the United States today appertains to those things surrounding and contributing to the longevity and enjoyment of the thousands of plants scattered throughout the nation.

It is my intention to be free from prejudice and partisanship of any kind and the facts that I give you have come from actual experience and from reliable authorities.

In order to appreciate clearly the Southern mill village as it is today, it is essential that we turn back to those hard and distressing years immediately following the civil war and grasp a situation which, even today, makes us shudder to think of. In the southland the monophasic economic condition prevalent before the war and the heart rending after effects left the South with hundreds of people penniless, ignorant and under-privileged. Some of these people were different from the other poor people of the South

in that they had been poor before the war and had not the opportunity of either education or social advantages, hence were unable to adjust themselves to a new era and were without means of earning a livelihood. From out of this chaotic and deplorable condition came the birth of the cotton mill of the South. It is true that many mills were built by Northern capital and still more came in existence for the purpose of making profits, but, from the information I have obtained, the greatest number of early cotton mills of the South were built primarily to give employment to these under-privileged people of whom I have just spoken.

The building of these mills also meant the construction of houses around them for the employees who were previously scattered throughout farms and mountains of the South—hence the cotton mill village. Naturally, with a very limited capital, the mill owners were able to furnish only the cheapest type of home for the newly recruited employees. However, these homes as a whole were an improvement over their former shacks. I beseech you to try to picture in your minds both the home condition of these under-privileged people before they entered the mill village and also immediately afterwards. Try to visualize their state of intelligence, their customs, sanitary conditions, their

general health and almost entire lack of education of any kind, then place yourself in a position similar to that occupied by the executives and owners of these industries who were forced to compete in open market with a section of the country whose very tradition was emblazoned with industry. Is there any wonder that these big hearted Southern gentlemen felt a keen responsibility for the welfare and development of these people for whom they had built these industries, and with whom they hoped to successfully operate them. Even though some may doubt the philanthropic spirit which promoted these manufacturers, we cannot doubt the expediency which they exercised in seeing that their employees were better educated and more capable of taking care of themselves from a standpoint of health and physical wellbeing. I will pass up the actual motives for the practice of paternalism leaving you each individually first come into existence into the textile industry.

I find it necessary in discussing the social problem of the mill village to confine my remarks chiefly to the larger industries for it is they that are setting the pace for the others and economic conditions at the present time point more and more toward the gradual dying out of these small undercapitalized cotton mills.

Going back to again to the early days of the mill village, we find the mills financially unable to offer their employees few advantages other than the house built near the mill, the school and church. But, due to persistency of purpose and also to the inherent latent ability of these Anglo-Saxon people, profits began to accrue. The mills owners instead of placing this money in gold and gilt edge securities which meant sure dividends to them, improved their villages, but more educational advantages in easy reach of their people and began a mill village social service commonly known as "welfare work."

The rapid development of the mill employees can hardly be likened to the growth and development of any other group or nation of people. This statement is not one of idle character but can be substantiated by anyone who is familiar with the condition of these people past and present. This alone legitimizes the past use of the practice of paternalism, but I would not have you think for one minute that I, personally, advocate such a practice except in cases where it can be for the development and upbuilding of the people upon whom it is practiced, nor do I think that there exists many mill executives who would attempt or even consider allowing any of their subordinates to subject their employes to any practice

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Our complete organization for service

Our continual growth

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E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent

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G. L. MELCHOR, Asst.

which would deprive them of their true citizenship or of their privilege to attain any degree of wealth or fame which their ability and anticipations might allow them to.

In the past few years there has been a marked change in the social service prevalent in the larger mill villages. This change has come about because there has been the need of it to harmonize with the continual development of the people, and instead of continuing with a form of somewhat dictatorial service and assistance, it has changed its role to a cooperative type of democratic leadership. Much might be said at this time to explain this change, but that is not necessary, as you who have had experience in methods and dealings with the illiterate and then with the enlightened are as well familiar with differences in procedure.

There is a varying degree of social service in the numerous industries throughout the South. Some few do not and have not practiced any type of paternalism and have no social welfare system. These are the industries which we have pointed out to us in double sized type in sensational stories appearing in popular magazines, but in the larger and modern mill villages we find all social and health work under the supervision of trained nurses, doctors and professional workers employed for their knowledge of their profession and not for any other reason. In those villages where the schools are under the supervision of the mill management the teachers and principals seek their position and secure it in the same manner as is general throughout the South and in no cases is the course of study or the method of instruction regulated by the owner of the mill other than that many are insistent that those advantages of domestic science, manual training, public school music, gardening and supervised recreation, which are not attainable in the average school system, are included in the school work.

I have with me for your inspection several record blank sheets for that book which one of our severest critics has termed the "Doomsday book of the mill village," the book by which the mills are supposed to keep absolute record of each and every individual in the mill that might better outline and control their destinies. This book was prepared by the pioneer welfare worker of the South and to my knowledge has not been at one time used except in the furthering of the social service of the mill village itself. If you will examine the items on this sheet, you will find a fairly complete record of each member of each family on the village is kept, and I ask if you do not consider all of this information necessary for the most efficient and intelligent social work? If a member of a family is sick it is very easy for the nurse or welfare worker to refer to this community book and quickly ascertain how many in the family are at work, what their respective age are, if they need outside assistance, etc. By this book and other systems of records and control the welfare workers are at all times in

touch with the conditions of each and every family in the village. The superintendent and paymaster of the mill see that they have access to all financial information necessary in determining the real condition of each case. In other words the welfare worker becomes not only a case worker, but an efficient one. The nurse and school officials by using this information can more intelligently promote health and education in the village. Should any of you people who have occasion at times to investigate an individual or family in a mill village, I am sure will find a complete history of the case very easy to obtain in a short time by consulting the welfare officers in the village.

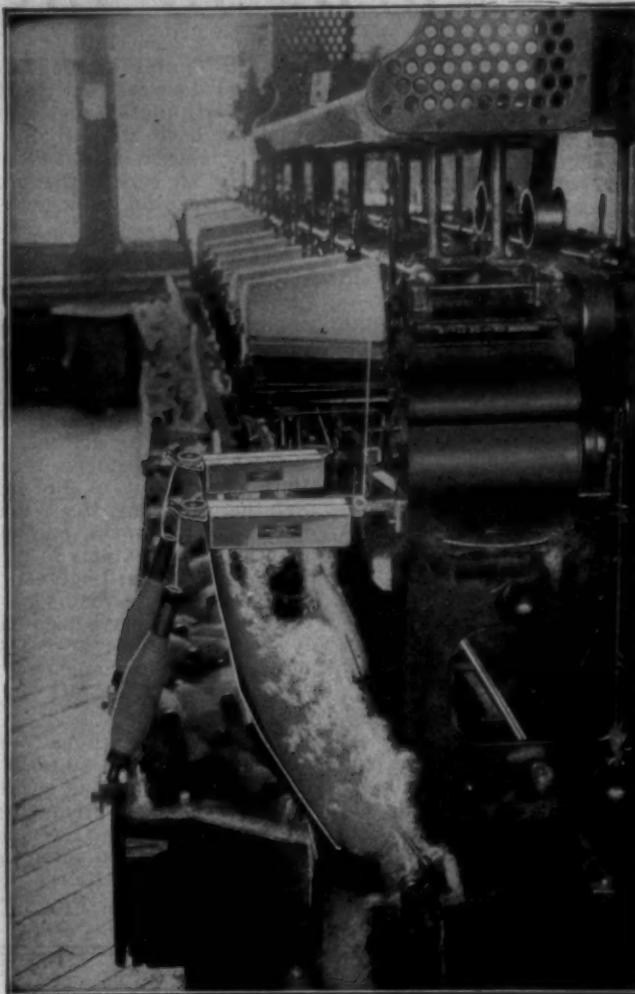
The biggest problem in the mill village for the past five years has been to meet the increased desire for more recreational and educational advantages. You may be astounded with the statement that I am about to make, but many instances and experiences of late enable me to make it without fear of contradiction. If the development, educationally and physically, continues in the industrial village in the South at the same rate as it has in the last few years, in the next few years these former under-privileged primitive folk will stand head and shoulders above the rank and file of their former associates.

The biggest problem, then, in the Southern mill village today, is to safeguard a continuation of the development of these people to insure against the likelihood of revolutionary disaster; to meet the ever-prevalent social changes by conscientious, intelligent planning based on a knowledge of social and economic law; and in so doing we must not fail to recognize the danger of mistaking a propaganda fanned emotionally for a true and substantial social consciousness; the former demanding drastic and swift radical changes, the latter favoring a well planned, concrete form of evolution.

Many of the outside public have of late become interested in the Southern mill village and many questions and much advice have been forthcoming, some of the most common being: "Why not sell the homes to the people? Why not sell them coal and wood at the market price, making it possible to pay for same by increasing their rate of pay? Why not do away entirely with all control of the operative other than that of supervising him while at work? Is it not true that the mill village is a feudal village in which the people have no voices as to the conducting of their lives? Does it not place within the hands of the mill owners too much control over people thus employed?"

The mills as a whole are not over-enthused over having one-fourth of their entire capitalization in a non-productive unit, a financial liability. The houses of the mill villages generally rent for 25 cents per room per week, including electric lights, water, and in many cases sewerage; not even enough revenue to keep the houses painted and in good repair. "It has been demonstrated that this free rent equivalent and general village wel-

(Continued on Page 34)



The Truth About Slubs

It does not require inventions to make slubs, but often they are made, and that is another story.

We wish to tell you that the Eclipse Automatic Yarn Cleaner is sure death to slubs. The Eclipse Cleaner not only catches all the slubs but thoroughly removes all the dirt in the yarn.

Many knitting mills and spinning plants realize the extreme value of the Eclipse Cleaner, and are equipping their entire winding capacity with the Eclipse Cleaners. The basic principle of good knitting and weaving is thoroughly clean yarn.

Why make yourself believe you are getting the best results when you can absolutely improve your yarn with the Eclipse Cleaner.

The Eclipse Cleaner is easily attached to your winder. It does not add any additional cost to your winding costs. Upon request we will cheerfully give you a demonstration.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.

Makers of

Automatic Yarn Cleaner, Automatic Stop Motion, Yarn Tension Device
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine

Turns in the Textile Markets

DISCUSSING the cotton goods market, Commerce and Finance says:

"Arguments advanced frequently in the columns of Commerce and Finance and other well informed journals in recent years concerning the actual increase in the consumption of cotton goods in this country were sustained a few days ago in a statement issued from the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants New York, through its new publicity channels. It is a fair instance of what is hoped for in the way constructive work in the cloth markets from the Cotton Textile Institute and the new co-operative spirit developing throughout the trade generally.

"It is hardly conceivable to what an extent false statements went in and out of the trade about this matter of cloth consumption. It has been known for years to the initiated that there was a lessening demand for certain types of cotton cloths for dresses and underwear, due to changing fashions in the length of skirts and the character of dress desired.

"But sufficient attention was not given to the growth in other directions, notably in manufacturing industries like the automobile and bad trades. The amount of pessimism circulated in the trade itself seems almost unbelievable. Now

that the figures of the census and the week to week reports of actual cotton consumption and loom activity have been studied and the results broadcast, it is reasonable to hope for an end to the misleading reports of cotton being a dyeing textile.

"There are some facts that were not touched upon that might readily have been cited to show that goods for dress purposes have not altogether gone out of fashion. In the past six months it is stated that the actual yardage output of cotton goods materials by the Pacific mills, principally dress cottons, was the largest in its history. It is known that the output of the American Printing Company, the Windsor and Passaic print works, and other old printing organizations has been immense for the past eighteen months. While it is true that some Northern bleachers have been only partly occupied, sight seems to have been lost of the immense output of some Southern plants in recent years.

"While these things represent only a few large units of cotton cloth production, it is hardly to be believed that this great output has been confined to a few plants, or that it has not been going into consumption. These things are aside from the matter of whether profits

have resulted from the business. The point sought to be made is the one that cotton goods are still popular, and it is just that they should be.

"Since fast colors in textiles were widely adopted, and recent improvements in styling and finishing have come into vogue there has been a larger use of cotton fabrics than used to be the case. It is true that for a time madras shirts were not so commonly worn but broadcloth fabrics took their place and were bought and used liberally. If denims are not so frequently called for, and blue chambray shirts no longer distinguish most workmen, this does not mean that well paid workers are not clothing themselves. The silk shirt era has passed and a "better cotton shirt" era has arrived again.

"This was especially noticeable when some of the leading handlers of shirtings for men's wear opened their new lines. Prices were not only lower compared with prices for similar goods a year ago, but there was a substantial increase noted in the volume of high priced shirtings offered compared with the previous practice or custom. Not only are cotton shirts now wanted again, but they are demanded in better qualities, and the prices asked are paid.

"While there has been an admitted decline in the volume of certain heavy knit underwear lines and some of the lighter weights made or sold, it is apparent that nainsook underwear, all cotton, is being worn more freely than ever. While night shirts and night shirt fabrics of bleached cotton may have passed out, the pajama business has more than taken its place, or if pajamas are not worn by the proletariat, nainsook underwear suffices for both night and day wear.

"In discussing facts of this character with one of the cotton goods merchants interested in the new publicity movement for the industry, it was conceded that it would appear that one of the first necessities would be the adoption of some plan to inform the trade itself concerning the facts of the business, and then provide means for making cotton traders "boosters" instead of "knockers."

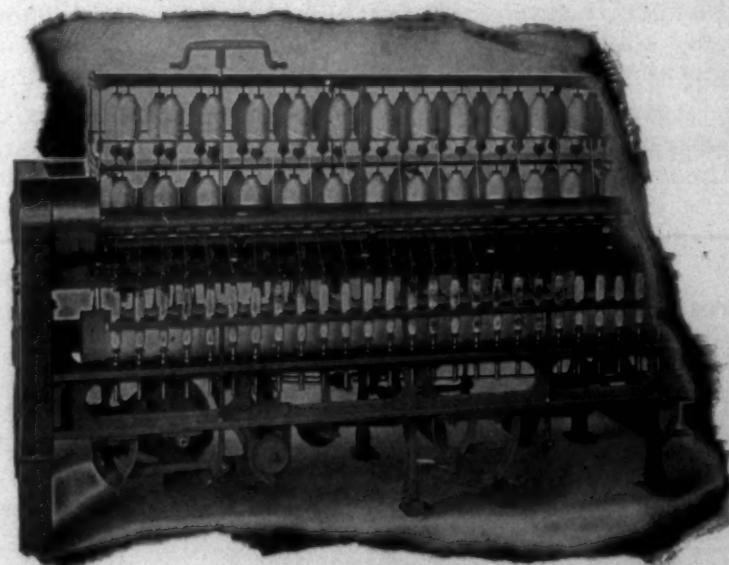
"In the past month the volume of gray cloths sold in the New York markets for spot and nearby has been the greatest noted since last fall. Some houses have sold 20,000-00 yards or more continuously for three weeks in succession. Prices have been low in relation to cotton but the goods have been moved.

"Prices have been advancing and print cloths are easily one-half a

H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



Builders of
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Band or Tape Driven

The illustration shows the Head End Section of our Improved Spinning Frame, with New Pattern Builder and Pick Motion. Our machines are of Extra Heavy Construction to withstand high speeds without vibration, thus insuring light running and reduced cost in operation.

We build these machines in all gauges, with either Lever Weighted or Self Weighted Top Rolls.

There are many valuable features embodied in our machines that we would be glad to describe.

Illustrated Bulletin with List of Users sent on Request

COTTON MACHINERY

cent a yard higher than they were in June, while some cloths, like carded broadcloths, have advanced as much as 1½ cents a yard. There are still a great many cloths available at prices out of all rational relation to cost. For example, about a million yards of wide duck were sold for future delivery at 55 to 57½ per cent off the list, netting from 30 to 31½ cents a pound. No one claims that with spot cotton selling around 18½ to 19 cents a pound there was any money in the business. Nevertheless it was acceptable to some mills.

"There has been some gain in the volume of business in shoe drills and in narrow drills. Here again prices have been very low. A vast yardage of goods has been sold to the bag trades in the past month or more. This is quite to be expected from the fact of fair crop prospects, low priced cloths, and the need for filling up warehouses with goods that will be wanted in the normal course of industry in the next few months.

"Narrow print cloths were called dead things by some critics of the industry speaking less than two months ago. Yet in the past two weeks sales have lifted prices ¼ a cent a yard and actual scarcity of some narrow goods exists for immediate needs.

"The window shade trade is not popularly recognized as a large con-

sumer of cotton goods. Yet in the past three months it is stated that sales of cloth of all grades to this division have been larger than they have ever been in a similar period. These manufacturers, like others, allowed their stock to run down, while awaiting the 42 or 45 cent cotton that has been talked of and has not come. Actual needs compelled operations, and once the buying started, it was surprising to find that window shades were wanted in all parts of the country. One report stated that there was a great call for goods of narrow widths for this business and that gave rise to the activity. But inasmuch as the wider cloths were bought as usual, and the narrower cloths were bought more largely than ever before, it is believed that the real story is that narrow and cheaper shade cloths have increased consumption, hence the broad demand.

"It has rarely happened in the course of trade that a poorer season has been recorded than that noted in wash fabrics of cotton up to the first of July this year. Unfortunately, contemporaneously with bad weather that held spring and summer fabric distribution back, there was a plethora of highly styled and highly colored goods in the markets. A similar condition existed in silks, especially those of a sheer and seasonal character. There was a rush to liquidate the silks. When people were ready to buy the

new and pretty cotton wash fabrics they confronted with in every store, they could not avoid turning twice to see silk dresses of fair quality at \$5 to \$7.50 each, or actually cheaper than the amazingly pretty prints or other cotton cloths, and the garments made from them.

"Those who believe that King Cotton is dead can cite plenty of printed stories that justify them in thinking so. That has been a part of the vicious propaganda of recent years. But if recent developments mean anything, they point toward the fact that cotton is going to be a greater American product than it has even been, and that within a year."

Japan Consumption Running Very High

Consumption of cotton by Japan is still running at a very high rate. During June, the Japanese mills spun the same amount as they did in May. The May consumption was the largest up to that month in the history of the Japanese spinning industry, according to cabled advices to the cotton service of the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

Japan's consumption during June was 224,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, against 224,000 in May and 200,000 in June last year. During the eleven months of the season to

the end of June, Japan consumed 2,319,000 bales, against 2,026,000 in the same period last season.

While the Japanese mills are fully maintaining their total consumption however, they are using slightly less American cotton and more foreign cottons. Of American cotton, they used 69,000 bales in June, against 73,000 in May and 67,000 in June last year. Of foreign cotton, they used 155,000 equivalent 500-pound bales in June, against 151,000 in May and 133,000 in June last year, says the Merchants Bank.

In the eleven months of the season to June 30, the Japanese mills spun 751,000 bales of American, against 619,000 in the same period last season and 1,568,000 bales of foreign cotton, against 1,407,000 last season.

Netherlands Textile Industry

Activity in the Netherlands textile industry continues to decline, unemployment is increasing, and stocks are accumulating in the mills, according to advices to the Commerce Department from Acting Commercial Attaché Edward V. D. Wight, The Hague. The outlook is pessimistic for the future inasmuch as export demand is decreasing, although manufacturers are still hopeful that colonial purchasing power will revive.

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SONOCO PRODUCTS CO.
HARTSVILLE, S.C.

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CONES, TUBES AND
CLOTH-WINDING CORES
FOR ALL REQUIREMENTS

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NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

J. W. WESTAWAY CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

Southern Cotton Mill Groups

This list arranges, according to size, the groups of mills over 100,000 spindles. We have grouped the mills that are under each management. We have also included single mills of 100,000 or more spindles where such mills do not belong to groups.

	Spindles
1.—Cannon Group, Cannon, Cabarrus, Franklin, Gibson, Kesler, Barringer, Tuscarora, Patterson, Efird, Wiscasset, Amazon, Buck Creek, Imperial, Social Circle, Davidson and Carolina Textile	670,148
2.—Lockwood, Greene & Co. Group, Pacific, New England-Southern.	498,932
3.—Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills	467,440
4.—Erwin Group, Erwin, Durham, Pearl, Oxford, Locke and Alpine	285,016
5.—J. P. and B. B. Gossett Group, Chadwick-Hoskins, Martinsville, Riverside, Toxaway, Brogdon, Pelham, Calhoun Falls and Williamston	272,116
6.—Bibb Manufacturing Company	259,600
7.—B. B. Comer Group, Avondale (8 Mills), and Cowikee	255,964
8.—Cone Group, Proximity, White Oak, Revolution, Minneola, Asheville and Salisbury	249,156
9.—Lineberger-Stowe Group, Acme, Chronicle, Climax, Crescent, Imperial, Majestic, National, Sterling, Eagle, Linford, Perfection, Stowe, Rowan, Superior and Vance	246,964
10.—Leroy Springs Group, Lancaster, Kershaw, Fort Mill, Springstein and Eureka	246,240
11.—Geo. H. Lanier Group, Lanett, Fairfax, West Point, Riverdale, Shawmut, Anhester nad Dixie	239,936
12.—Woodside Group, Woodside and Easley	227,928
13.—F. E. Whitman Group, Union-Buffalo, Santee (2 Mills), and Fairmont	195,096
14.—Consolidated Textile Corporation Group	187,260
15.—Victor Montgomery Group, Pacolet and Gainesville	183,308
16.—Victor-Monaghan Company	183,296
17.—Lyman Group, Dwight and Merrimack	183,164
18.—Emslie Nicholson Group, Monarch (2 Mills) and Excelsior	171,162
19.—W. H. Langley Group, Aiken, Langley, Seminole and Anderson	170,048
20.—C. W. Johnston Group, Highland Park, Anchor, Johnston, Cornelius, Brown, Jewell, Eastern, Park Yarn, Monroe and Belton	166,952
21.—Aug. W. Smith Group, Brandon, Poinsett and Woodruff	165,508
22.—Manville-Jenckes Co., Gastonia and High Shoals	160,000
23.—Alex Long Group, Aragon-Baldwin and Arcadia	146,616
24.—Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills	142,266
25.—Separk-Gray Group, Arlington, Flint, Gray, Myrtle, Parkdale, Arkay and Arrow	132,898
26.—Ben D. Riegel Group, Ware Shoals and Trion	131,160
27.—Forbes Group, Henrietta and Edna	131,088
28.—W. S. Montgomery Group, Spartan and Laurens	129,832
29.—Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company	121,072
30.—Alfred Moore Group, Gaffney and Jackson	120,788
31.—Bahnsen Group, Washington and Arista	120,650
32.—Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills	119,616
33.—Martel Group, Martel Mills(8), Beaver and Ashcraft	118,902
34.—Fortson Group, Augusta, Enterprise and Sibley	112,912
35.—Robinson-Rankin Group, Lowell, Peerless, Avon, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Atherton, Robinson, Aileen, Eureka and Wampum	110,908
36.—Standard Textile Products Group, Meritas and Mobile	108,308
37.—Calloway Group, Elm City, Hillside, Valley Waste, Unitey, Manchester and Milstead	103,792
38.—Hightower Group, Thomaston, Peerless and Aldora	102,800
39.—Massachusetts Cotton Mills	102,916
40.—S. P. Cooper Group, Harriett and Henderson	101,184
41.—Bailey Group, Clinton and Lydia	100,848
42.—Patterson Group, Roanoke and Rosemary	100,552
43.—Armstrong Group, Armstrong, Clara, Dunn, Mutual, Piedmont, Seminole, Victory, Winget, Monarch, Helen, Wymojo, and Lockmore	100,444
44.—W. C. Hamrick Group, Limestone, Hamrick, Alma, Musgrove, and Broad River	100,404
45.—Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.	100,000

Brazilian Textile Industry.

Lack of credit, according to the local press, is the primary cause of the critical situation of the Brazilian cotton industry, which has resulted in extensive curtailment of operations, states report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner Richard G. Long, Rio de Janeiro. Another fac-

tor is the accumulation of large stocks produced in the first half of 1925 when prices were higher. So far the mills have been unwilling to lower prices in order to move stocks, although the impression prevails that such reductions will eventually have to be made. Imported textiles in many instances are selling at levels below the prices asked for the domestic product.

NATIONAL SOLANTINE BLUE FF *A Fast-to-Light Direct Blue*

THIS is a new addition to our line of Solantine Dyes and is particularly recommended for producing medium shades of blue on cotton and on artificial silk. In dyeing mixtures, animal fibres are left clear.

Of excellent solubility, dyeing level, and possessing good resistance to metals, National Solantine Blue FF may be used in all types of dyeing machines. Fastness to sunlight, water and perspiration, excellent. Yields perfect whites when discharged with hydrosulfite.

Product samples with full technical information obtainable from any of our branches,

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NATIONAL DYES



E PLURIBUS UNUM!

GRAVEN upon the escutcheon of our country, this phrase typifies its glorious strength, the source of its power, the keynote of its very existence—its mission to the whole of humanity.

THE ANALOGY of "Many in One" can be applied with verisimilitude to the New Orleans Cotton Market, where many advantages are to be found in the one institution, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, exponent of the world's cotton trade.

THE COTTON Manufacturers of the Old World and the New, the Merchants and Exporters who assemble the Supplies necessary for the exacting needs of the spindles, are REALIZING now as never before that

WHEN the New Orleans Contract is STANDARD of Calculation—

WHEN Cotton is bought and sold BASIS NEW ORLEANS—

WHEN Stocks of Cotton are HEDGED THROUGH CONTRACTS IN
THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET—

WHEN Sale Commitments are PROTECTED BY PURCHASES IN
THE SAME MARKET—

THE MAXIMUM OF GENUINE PRICE INSURANCE is obtained, as the New Orleans Contract always maintains a NORMAL RELATIONSHIP to SPOT COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

BUY AND SELL YOUR COTTON BASIS NEW ORLEANS!

New Orleans Cotton Exchange

Write Trade Extension Committee for Rules and Information.

Practical Discussions

By
Practical Men

Changing the Jack Gear.

Editor:

As I have the smallest twist gear on my spinning frames now, and as I am ordered to make finer yarns, I will be obliged to change the jack gear. How will I ascertain the new relationship or new constant number?

Second Hand.

Picks, Sley and Ends per Inch.

Editor:

I would like to ask how to use the terms "picks per inch" "sley" and the "ends per inch." What I do not understand is where the term "sley" fits in. Is sley and ends per inch one and the same thing,—or are they separate terms and where do they fit in, and how to use them properly is what I want to know, and I will thank you to have somebody tell me about this through your Discussion Page. Sley.

Figuring Cloth Width at the Loom.

Editor:

How would you figure cloth width at the loom when the selvedge has to be taken into consideration? For example, if I have 2,000 ends in the body on each side for the selvedges, and have 2 ends in a dent for the body of the warp, and 4 2-ply twisted ends in a dent, how would you figure the width, when using a reed with 25 dents to the inch? Would be pleased to have some good designer post me on this. Selvedge.

Answer to Dunno.

Editor:

Answering Dunno's general question as to how to ascertain the hand of a speeder or most any textile machine. The general rule is to stand in front of the machine, where the product of a machine is taken off or dosed, and if the driving pulley is located at the right of the machine, it is a right hand and vice versa a left hand. M. D. H.

Answer to Questioner.

Editor:

In answer to Questioner as to the standard weight of a spinning band, will say bands made of roving with good twist 110 to 120 bands to the pound on fine yarn where you have a light spindles properly oiled will give excellent results. On coarse yarn where you have a heavier spindle 100 bands to the pound will give good results. I think when you take an average weight of a spinning band, taking different weights of spindles, bobbins etc., into consideration, about 110 bands to the pound would be a fair average. As

to myself I run as near to 120 bands to pound as possible, as a $\frac{3}{4}$ whirl on fine yarn. But I think it is advisable not to get the band any smaller than 120 to the pound or $\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, as a smaller band will cut out a whirl quicker than a large band. Have the bander in tying on a band not to split his band too far down. Arrange his bands so they will partly split themselves when being drawn through. Tie a good flat knot, and you will sure get the full benefit of twist in use.

Spinner.

Answer to "Ark."

Editor:

Regarding Ark's question on actual or the natural flexible yarn diameters' beg to advise him that the yarn diameter as figured is what is generally understood to be the normal diameter and which is also the natural flexible diameter of the yarn. To secure the actual diameter of any yarn under pressure, would mean to strike an average between the thickness as compressed between the micrometer caliper jaws, and the width of the elongation as found under pressure.

For example the figured diameter of number 10s yarn is 1-11 of an inch of diameter. Now, under pressure, if this yarn is compressed to a thickness of 1-150 of an inch of thickness and it is elongated to 1-160 of an inch in width, the average diameter will be the sum of the two measurements divided by two.

Example:
 $1\text{-}150'' + 1\text{-}160'' = 1\text{-}310'' \div 2 = 1\text{-}155''$
of actual diameter.

Answer to "Ark."

Editor:

Ark has asked for advice regarding how to secure the thickness of a fabric. The most practicable method is to work with a micrometer caliper. There are two thicknesses to most any fabric. First, there is the actual compressed thickness which can be secured by screwing the micrometer caliper hard as possible against the cloth.

Second, there is the natural flexible thickness. This can be secured by only screwing the micrometer just hard enough so that the cloth can be passed between the jaws of the micrometer under a gentle pressure without crowding.

The difference between the actual and the flexible thickness, will be the difference between the kind of pattern woven, the allowance for intersections, the threads interwoven the compressibility of the yarns used and the actual diameter of the yarn number used. H. D. M.

Causes of Bad Spinning

A series of articles contributed to a Prize Contest on this Subject
Number Seventy-four

I will try to give some of the causes of bad spinning. First, I would see about the humidity, as poor humidity will cause bad spinning. If the weights in the picker room are not right, spinning will run bad. Cotton of varying staple will cause the spinning to run bad. If the tension on roving frames is too tight, it will make weak places and the ends will come down in spinning.

Varying setting on the cards will make weak places in the roving and result in bad spinning. The roving frames could have twist enough to make them run good, while spinning would be running bad. Dirty clearers and rolls and lack of proper oiling will make poor work. If rolls are incorrectly set, spinning will not run right.

I would see that the frames were oiled at the right places at the right time.

Worn flutes and necks on steel rolls will cause bad spinning and top rolls in poor condition will do the same thing. Guides that are not correctly set or worn will cause bad spinning. Spindles out of plumb and the use of worn rings will make poor work in the spinning room.

Among the most important things in spinning are the travelers. If travelers are not right, the work will not run good. Travelers must be changed at the right time to keep the spinning right.

Roving skewers that are blunt on the bottom end will make weak places in the yarn and cause the ends to come down. Incorrect twist and draft in spinning and running at too high speed will make spinning run bad.

I would train my help to clean the frames thoroughly, as dirty sides will cause the work to run bad.

I do not expect to win a prize, but have had some experience in spinning.
Hustler.

Number Seventy-five

I will try to express my opinion as best I can on the subject of bad spinning. If spinning was running bad I would first check up on the numbers. Irregular numbers is the greatest cause of bad spinning. All yarn that weighs right when weighing 120 yards is not even. It can have thick and thin places in it and still weigh right.

If I were running spinning I would prefer to run carding also, but if not I would try to use my influence to get things right in card room. We will have to get numbers right first. To get them right we must start in the opener room. We must have some regularity in the character of the cotton we use and in mixing waste and cotton. Breakers should be fed regularly, and picker lapper carefully and eveners kept in good condition, head blocks in good shape. Rolle in head blocks should turn freely to get good laps. This is very important and few men realize it.

Set all cards to take out as nearly the same amount of strips and fly as possible. Don't make singlings after stripping.

Going back to the pickers a moment, a good finisher hand is very important in order to get even laps. If you have combers, get same percentage of waste from all combers as nearly as you can. Keep all rolls in good shape and set correctly. The way the rolls are set and weighted in draw box heads has much to do with even work. Good piecing on combers, proper roll setting on lap machines, also drawing frames are very important points to watch the numbers. Some men do not keep numbers on drawing at all. I do not see how they get by with it.

You must be on your guard about the weather and watch drawing close and know when to change.

The fly frames come next. So far as numbers are concerned, they are easy to keep on fly frames if you keep up with them on drawing. Still there are many things that will make uneven roving on speeders. Poor rolls, poor creeling, poor flyer presses cause a great deal of stretched roving. Flyer pressers should all be bent alike to get an even tension on all ends.

Uneven work in spinning is caused from rolls in bad condition, rolls not correctly set, skewers in poor shape. Going back to fly frames, rolls improperly set and skewers in bad condition will cause bad work.

Careful sizing is very important. Set in some roving every day that has been sized from the speeders and size yarn from same. Keep up what is being made today and what was made yesterday will generally take care of itself. Of course the humidity must be looked after in carding and spinning to have good numbers.

Next is strength in yarn. Anything that makes even yarn helps make strong yarn. Still the yarn may be even and not have the strength. This is caused by such things as beater speed being too high and some parts of the cards set too close. By the way, I was about to forget draft on different machines. Too much draft will ruin numbers and strength. Watch the tension on drawing and speeders also. The setting of different machines in card room and keeping cards sharp is something that should concern a spinner if he is to get results.

We will go back to spinning room now and find the things that will cause bad work after you have it coming right from the card room. Before we go any further, I want to say that the card room can be made to run good with all the things wrong that I have mentioned and the carder thinks

he is having a snap until some spinner comes along that knows his stuff and wakes up the carder.

Some things in spinning room that cause bad work are rings and spindles in bad condition; bolster frames not lined and leveled, spindles in need of setting and plumbing; travelers too light or too heavy; rolls and bobbins in bad condition; steel rolls in bad order; space not wide enough for the numbers; poor oiling and a poor system of cleaning (oiling and cleaning must be done properly in card room also to get spinning right) traverse set to make frames too full; dirty lifting rods; traverse in bad shape in general. If your rings are too large for the numbers, get a bigger bobbin and that will help some.

Other causes of bad spinning are guides not set right; gears in bad shape; poor bands (this trouble is eliminated in tape driven frames) spinners that are poorly trained and all other hands for that matter. Proper training of the help is one of our greatest problems and one that we must solve ourselves, as it is a part of our jobs and a good part of it too.

It seems to be that the spinner would have a cinch if he could get everything perfect from the card room, but of course he has other problems when he starts in to make good yarn.

R. W. C.

Number Seventy-six

I wish to enter the contest and cite some of the causes of bad spinning.

First: Improper humidity and temperature are very destructive to good running work. Excessive dampness will cause the work to be sticky and lap up. Fibres without sufficient moisture to laden them will not be twisted into the strands as they should.

Second: Take a yarn sizing from each frame to ascertain that the variation in numbers is not too great between frames.

Third: Examine all draft gears to make sure that all frames running on the same numbers of yarn have the proper number of teeth to suit the yarn and stock being worked.

Fourth: Examine the gears in the twist constants to see that they are the same. The writer once took charge of a spinning room that had two different makes of frames and the constants were not the same, but he found the twist gears with the same teeth when there should have been 7 teeth difference.

Fifth: See that the twist gears have the proper number of teeth for stock being worked and numbers being spun. Don't ever rely on book standards when you are not getting results.

Sixth: See that the travelers are of the right circle, style, flange and weight, to fit the ring and suit the number spun. Travelers should be of such weight and style to let the end clear the top of the bobbin when the traverse is in the bottom and not lash together.

Seventh: See that the steel rolls are set to the proper gauge for the staple being worked, and that the top rolls are in line with the bottom rolls.

Eighth: See that all parts of the frame have the proper oiling. A poor oiler is a curse to any room. Too much oil on, or around rolls will cause the ends to lap up, or when it gets on the tapes, it will be thrown onto the ring which will cause the ends to lash together.

Ninth: Examine the frames for crooked rolls loose joints, worn necks and damaged bosses.

Tenth: See that the frames are lined and leveled and that spindles and thread guides are properly set.

Eleventh: Crooked spindles, tops of bases broken, worn bolsters, cracked and worn rings are destructive to the work.

Twelfth: Slack bands, tape idlers loaded up with cotton are evils.

Thirteenth: Extreme low or high speed will cause the work to run bad. When the ends are seen to be kinking around the tops of the bobbins, the speed is either too low or the travelers too light.

Fourteenth: Damaged leather rolls, rolls that will not caliber the same at each end and burrs on steel rolls are destructive to the work.

Fifteenth: Blunt skewer sticks, broken skewer sets, high bobbins on spindles, bad bobbins especially when it is the top, high end piecing are evils. A good end piecer will thread the traveler before lapping the end on the bobbin. This will not only help the running of the work, but it will also help in the unwinding process.

Sixteenth: Choked roving trumpets, roving guides not traveling the right distance, will mean damaged top rolls and bad running work.

Seventeenth: Spindle rails too far from steel rolls will give too long a throw to ends and make the frames hard to fit with travelers, neither will the twist run up to the bite of the rolls. When such conditions are found, it is better to raise the spindle rails instead of lowering the thread boards.

Eighteenth: Roller stands not of the proper degree of angle, will not let the twist run up to the bite of the rolls as it should.

Nineteenth: Narrow gauge frames are very hard to fit with the right traveler. When the gauge is under 3 inches it is too close.

Twenty: A poor cleaning system is a handicap to the running of the work. Brushing sides with brooms is a mighty poor practice, a good waste brush is better and cheaper. Many times the fibers that are upset will catch on the roving and ride into the work. Tops and bottom of skewer loaded up with lint, dirty guides, top clearers not properly clean, bearings of top leather rolls, flutes of steel rolls, steel roll stands dirty or out of line, are destructive.

Twenty-first: Unbalanced pulleys, worn cylinder bearings, will cause the frame to vibrate and soon throw it out of line and level.

(Continued on Page 20)

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Thursday, August 12, 1926.

Hester Gives Cotton Figures

New Orleans, La. — Competition with the United States in the production of cotton, which is becoming more marked in certain foreign countries, has not yet proved "seriously successfully," Col. H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, declared in his annual report on the 1925-26 commercial crop.

Colonel Hester estimated the commercial crop for 1925-26 at 15,614,707 bales, an increase over the previous year of 916,351 and over that of 1923-24 of 4,324,310. The average of the crop was strict low middling last year. The decrease in grades was found to be due to excessive rains. Poor qualities began to appear in abundance about the middle of October and all produced west of the Mississippi and much of that east of the "Big Muddy" after that time was low grade.

Referring to the active interest of foreign countries to compete with this country in raising cotton, Hester quoted a report of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome embracing investigations of seventy-nine countries producing cotton.

He said this study was a contributing cause for his forming the opinion that competition with the United States to date has not been seriously successful.

The secretary quoted from the Rome report a statement that one

mistake often made in new countries is that arising "from the fact that while cotton grows easily, and the assumption that no special knowledge is necessary and that supervision may be entrusted to any farmer or trader, often results in failure and if not well cared for, cotton gives no result and capital outlay is quickly dissipated."

Reverting to statistics, Col. Hester revealed that this year's exports equaled those of the previous twelve months' period, and that with the exception of last year, they were the largest since 1914.

Col. Hester said that Great Britain decreased her takings from this country in round figures by 259,000 bales. This country sent to Germany 151,000 bales less than last year, but these figures were offset by increases elsewhere, notably Japan and China, to which the American cotton shippers exported 325,000 more.

Consumption in the South totaled 4,779,000 bales, the largest amount ever used in this territory in a year. Col. Hester made the commercial value of lint cotton of this year's crop \$100.92 per bale against \$124.05 last year and \$158.89 the year before. The value of the crop, including the seed, he said was \$1,796,824,000 against \$1,980,530,000 last year and \$1,895,143,000 the year before.

World's consumption of American cotton, Colonel Hester said, was 15,645,000 bales this year, compared with 14,217,000 last year, an increase of 948,000 bales. Of this 7,035,000

were consumed in the United States, including 4,779,000 in the South and 2,256,000 in the North. Foreign, 8,130,000 bales of American cotton.

Colonel Hester fixed the carryover at the close of the season in the United States and Europe at 5,101,000 bales of lint cotton, against 2,826,000 last year and 261,000 bales of linters, against 165,000, a total carryover of 4,362,000, against 2,999,000 last year.

Deliveries in round figures from Texas, Colonel Hester said, were 4,246,000 bales, a decrease of 993,000 from last year. Figures from other States, including Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Missouri, California, Arizona and New Mexico were 6,862,000, an increase of 1,476,000, and from the Atlantic States, including Alabama, Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, Virginia and Kentucky, were 4,507,000, an increase of 434,000.

The secretary said that conditions in manufacturing circles had not been satisfactory; the margin between raw materials and manufactured goods was not "altogether profitable"—in fact, for some concerns it had been the reverse. In the South numerous mills reduced their takings, although others made up the difference.

"Undoubtedly," Col. Hester concluded, "the relative cheapness of low grade cotton was the incentive for their heavy use in both this country and abroad. The use of these low grades by the mills contributed largely to the largest world's consumption on record."

Increase in Rayon Imports

Imports of rayon yarns, threads and filaments into the United States during the first half of the present year amount to 4,864,221 pounds, valued at \$4,741,047, an increase of 2,344,032 pounds over the 2,520,189 pounds valued at \$2,812,958 reported for the corresponding period of 1925, according to figures received from Department of Commerce. Rayon waste imports during the first half of this year amounted to 2,063,149 pounds, worth \$838,854 as compared with 2,797,773 pounds valued at \$762,575, during the corresponding part of last year.

An outstanding feature of June imports of rayon yarns and threads was the fact that 403,673 pounds of the total was received from Germany. This represents the largest month's importations of rayon from any one country since establishment of the industry.

Code for the Trade Should be Established.

We hope that the industry is not going to let the statement made by Robert Bowe, of the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., made before the Southern Textile Association, pass without being taken up in detail. Mr. Bowe's discussion on tolerances in the delivery of cloth, and on other points of trade custom which are frequently under dispute, offer a splendid basis for establishing a recognized code.—Daily News Record.

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Manufacture of Fancy Goods

Color Applied to Fancy Weaves.

A great many weaves, which in actual mechanical structure are quite plain, are elevated to the class of fancy weaves by the addition of colors in the warp or the filling or both. There are some weaves, which, due their irregular system of interlacing, can be used to advantage only with yarns of a single color. This is the case with many of the warp-faced goods in which the colors in the patterns almost always appear more pronounced in tone in the direction of the warp than in the direction of the filling, thereby disturbing the equilibrium or level poise of the color field. If the character of the weave is such that an even balance of warp and filling threads can be depended upon colors can be utilized more satisfactorily. The addition of colors gives a wide range of possibilities in the manufacture of fancy goods, but before applying color to any fabric there are certain rules to observe, which if overlooked may result in the production of crude amalgamation of metallic hues, or a mushy design in which certain colors overshadow or heighten adjoining colors, or a pattern which will have only a fleeting sale in the markets or no sale at all.

Not only do the different crossings of the threads in a weave require special treatment as to color; if the goods are to be saleable, but the color assorting and placing needs more attention than is usually supposed.

Smartness and precision are demanded in most fancy patterns now, and how to get these properties in a fabric without approaching loudness of color requires some art.

A Course in Color Application Advisable.

It is advisable for anyone concerned in the weaving of fancy goods to have a course of training in the art and science of applying colors to weaves. Textile designers and textile colorists have as a rule had such a course. But designers and dyers are occupied with the duties of their respective departments. They are not overseers, assistant overseers or loom fixers in the weaving department. And it is upon the latter that much depends when colors are applied to fancy goods.

They cannot very well leave the looms long enough to take a course in color artistry. I asked the superintendent of a mill why he did not give a promising young man in the weave room six months leave on pay to get instruction in color application to fancy goods and then utilize the knowledge he would acquire. He said, "I tried that once, and when the fellow got his diploma he signed up with a competing mill."

Textile colorists, whether trained for the dye house or the pattern room of a fancy goods mill, are rather high salaried. Some of the medium mills cannot afford to have a specialist for these branches. But any mill can pick a likely overseer, assistant, loom fixer or pattern weaver from its employes and assist

him in the science of applying colors to textiles. Not much equipment is needed. An hour or so a day for several months will accomplish much. First it will be necessary to know that white light can be dissolved into the various colors of the spectrum by means of a prismatic prism and back again to white light by neutralization through a mirror. They are teaching this in the high schools now, but busy men cannot go to school.

Character of the Light to which Pattern is to be Exposed Should be Considered.

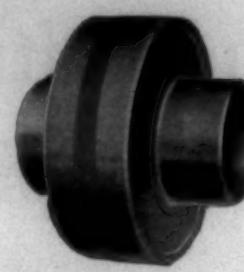
The light ray which can be decomposed into the colors referred to and then recomposed from the electric light, gas light candle light or other forms of light. The light of any kind is of course necessary to make any non-luminous object visible, but light has considerable to do with the color of bodies. Therefore it is essential that it be known before hand to what use the fancy colors goods are to be put. Colors in patterns for street wear in bright sunlight, will not be suitable in patterns for the ball room in artificial light. Color brightness and lustre are the product of light and if you will look over the flowers in a garden in sunlight you will notice that all the beautiful shades of the pinks, the violets, the blues and the greens will show in all their glory.

Look over the same garden at dusk and you will notice that the glow of the colors has diminished perceptibly. Then when actual darkness of night comes on all of the luxuriant shades of the flowers and the foliage will have vanished and everything will look alike. This is why the color technicians use the term to the effect that color is the product of light.

This takes us to the next step in color placement in fancy goods. The brilliancy of the color may appear under one of its constants, such as its hue, its degree of luminosity or its purity of color.

The hue is the real color sensation itself, such as red, blue, yellow or rose. If luminosity is needed in the design of the cloth, this means that more yellow, white and green should be included in the pattern than red, violet, black or similar colors. In the color scale orange-yellow gives the great degree of luminosity and black the least. Purity, the third constant of color, means the absence from a color in the design of any substance belonging to another color.

When white light is mixed with colored light, the intensity of the latter is reduced. A softening of the color is produced. In a like way a certain color may depreciate in purity of color by the addition of another color or some of the compounds of another color. In the case of the woven pattern, the purity of certain colorful effects might be lowered by the presence of adjoining colors, through the fixed laws of color harmony and contrast. Such of these laws as is necessary for a fancy goods weaver to be familiar with will be considered next.



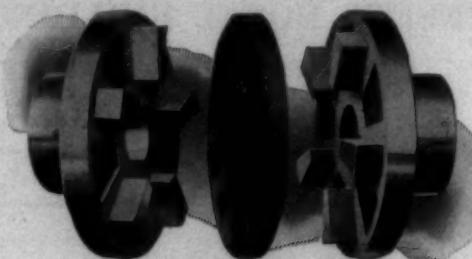
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CAUSES OF BAD SPINNING

(Continued from Page 17)

Twenty-second: Leaky roofs are a hindrance to the work. The writer once had charge of a room where every time there came a rain or snow, several top rolls were ruined and also the rings and steel rolls were damaged.

Twenty-third: Hard twisted roving will make the spinning run bad while the carding will run good. I believe in plenty of twist in the roving, it should be sufficient so as to cause enough resistance between the roll to keep the fibers straight in line. If the fibers slide apart too easy, they will drop down and cause the end to lap on the middle steel roll. This is a secret that should be learned by all carders and spinners.

Twenty-fourth: Improper building of bobbins. When the pick motion is set so the yarn will rub the rings, or make the bobbins too small it will cause the work to run bad.

Twenty-fifth: A poor foundation, variation of speed, high or low at times, top rolls not properly weighted, are damaging to the work and also mean excessive waste.

Twenty-sixth: Poorly trained help has put many a first class spinning room in bad running condition. A practical man can go into a spinning room and pick out every set of sides that have been run by a careless, lazy or overloaded spinners. I have seen spinners take out top rolls and beat lap up off of the steel rolls or cut against them with a knife. The writer once took charge of a small spinning room where he counted 500 places on the rolls that were damaged just by such workers. It took a good part of the second hand's and section man's time to keep the lapped ends cut off of the steel rolls until the flutes could be filed out. Excessive labor turnover usually is the cause of poorly trained help, before you can get one man trained to do what you want him to do, he is out and gone you have another one on your hands. Doffers and spinners will carelessly pull bobbins from the spindles and bend the spindle.

Tab.

Number Seventy-seven

I am glad of the opportunity to get to tell others of what I think are the causes of bad running spinning. If I should take a room that was running bad, the first thing I would do would be to check upon humidity, to see if I had the right percentage of relative humidity.

The next would be the gears in use, after which I would take a test to see what the causes were. They could be roving broken back, caused by not enough twist, hard ends, too much twist in the roving, singlings; bunches in roving; roving skewers, flat on bottom end; dirty top clearers; dirty and choked leather rollers; rollers poorly covered; rollers same size of steel rollers, causing them to flute; saddles and stirrups not adjusted, making uneven yarn; steel roller flutes battered or bent; thread guides grooved or not plumb with top of spindles; oiling not properly done, causing ends to lap up around rollers; travelers flying off, because of wrong number and circle; travelers worn; lint on travelers; traveler cleaners not set close enough; rings cracked or worn, maybe some turned over by section men; slack bands; spindles out of plumb.

Other causes are: Some spindles bent on bolsters worn; bad bobbins; bobbins too small for diameter of ring, causing too great a strain on yarn; separator blades loose, probably burrs on some; cap bar nebs loose; worn cap bar webs causing variation in roll settings; rolls not set properly for stock being run; bad scavenger rollers; cots off of top clearers; dirty sides such as roving, back guides, thread guides, ring rails, etc., which causes flying lint to tear down ends; roving traverse stopped; lint in trumpet; trumpet bent, causing strain on roving; thread guides not set proper distance from top of bobbins.

These and plenty other things I do not know anything about cause bad running spinning, but the worst is bad cotton and no humidity. After taking this test, the thing that causes the most ends down would get my attention first, but by all means I would have frames overhauled once a year and keep them well cleaned and properly oiled.

C. O. D.

Number Seventy-eight

I will try to give a few of the many things that cause bad running spinning:

First, check up on room temperature and humidity as irregular humidity will cause bad spinning. Would try to keep as near 60 per cent as I could, would not exceed 60 per cent.

Next, see that all draft and twist gears are the same on each count. Mixed gears will cause variation in weights of the yarn some will be too heavy and some too light, some twisted too much and some too weak will cause bad spinning, also cause variation in the traveler tension.

I would see that the spindle speed wasn't too high for the number that was being run, as you cannot get your travelers adjusted where the spindle speed is too high. They will be light when the rail at bottom or too heavy when the rail at top and especially narrow gauge spinning.

Next see that all travelers are the same in style, weight, circle and flange, and are being changed often enough and not skipping half of them when being changed, as mixed travelers or worn travelers will cause bad spinning.

Have rules for cleaning, see that leather rolls, and steel rolls, creels, spindles rails, guides and top clearers are kept clean, as dirty spinning will cause bad spinning.

See that all parts of the frame are oiled every day or as often as needed. Dry leather rolls and steel rolls will drag and cut the stock causing bad spinning. See that the spindles are oiled every two weeks. Dry spindles will stick and vibrate and cause bad spinning.

See that leather rolls are being covered right and all cots the same in length; and no bad laps in the cots. See that roving traverse is making as long a stroke as possible not to run ends out on the side and that travelers do not dwell on change and that new rolls are being put in when needed.

See that all rolls are properly set for length of staple being used, that worn steel roll necks and loose joints and bad cap bars replaced with good ones. See that all rolls are properly weighted, levers leveled, and no stirrups rubbing against steel rolls.

See that the drafts are not too long, as over drafts will stretch the stock, and cause weak yarn and ends to break down.

See that bands are tied on with as even tension as possible and that the bands are not too large for the spindle whorl. Loose bands and too large bands make soft yarn, and cause ends to break down.

Would throw out bad bobbins and quills, and see that the doffer did good end piecing and not break down many ends when doffing. Bad bobbins and doffing and end piecing will cause bad spinning.

See that all rings are the same in diameter and flange, that some are not new, some been run and turned over and that rings are not worn out, as you cannot get your travelers adjusted where rings are mixed or worn out. It will cause very bad spinning.

See that all frames are lined and level, spindles plumb and straight, guide wires set, steel rolls scoured, all rolls with bad flutes and necks replaced.

After all this is done if the spinning did not begin to run good I would find out if the cotton was being properly mixed, or if the drafts were too long on any one process in the card room, as overdrafts on speeders will stretch the roving, and you cannot fix it in the spinning room. I would see that roving had enough twist and not too much as all these things will cause bad spinning.

Good Running Work.

Number Seventy-nine

Taking for granted that the card room roving is good and that the spinning is running bad, I will try to give the causes and the way that I would proceed to get good results from the spinning.

After examining the roving and satisfying myself that the trouble was in the spinning room instead of the card room, then the first thing I would do would be to get the speeds of the front rolls and determine whether or not the frames were speeded too high for the numbers being spun. I know of several spinning rooms that gave trouble when the frames were in good mechanical condition, but just speeded too high in order to get off a big production, but really did not get as much production as they would have if the speed had been cut, which would have given them better running spinning, better quality yarn, more satisfied help, lower cost of production and less white waste from the spinning to be worked over. I think this one of the great evils of the cotton mills, machinery being speeded too high.

I would be sure not to use too long a draft on any of the numbers being spun, and if necessary have the carder to make several hank rovings rather than use too long a draft. Also test the yarn and see if the right amount of twist was being put in the numbers being spun.

The next place I would go to remedy the trouble would be the steel rolls. Would take these rolls out of stands and clean them good, inspect close for burrs, and see that all joints were tight and that gears on end of rolls are in good condition. Place rolls in stands and set correct for the staple of cotton being run. Turn the rolls with fingers to determine that stands are in line. After rolls are geared up see that gears are not meshed too deep. Now have the frames leveled. Before replacing top rolls, replace all grooved, loose and worn cots with newly covered top rolls.

Have the right amount of humidity in all parts of the room.

Have the frames gone over and see if the right draft and twist gears are being used.

Plumb the spindles and examine the rings and replace broken and worn out ones with new rings. Have travelers changed every two weeks.

If spindles are hand driven have the bander tie all bands with as near the same tension as possible, also that oiler keeps the frames properly oiled.

Examine the roving traverse and have traverse make as long a stroke as possible and roving not run from between the rolls at the end of stroke. In this way the life of the leather cots on the top rolls will be lengthened.

Pick out all worn and broken bobbins. Have all gears cleaned and properly meshed.

Teach the help to be particular about their work and do the right amount of cleaning and do it in the right way, so as to keep the quality of the yarn up. In most mills where the work runs bad the help gets indifferent about the amount of work they do, and also the quality of work they are required to turn out.

Moon.

If the card room was still producing good even roving, with the right amount of twist, I believe I would have better if not good running spinning.

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GREENVILLE, S.C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1926

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

The Cotton Situation

THE cotton situation is, at this time, one that puzzles even the most experienced men.

With a record acreage and with fairly good weather there would seem to be reason to expect a yield that would depress the price below 15 cents.

There are however, reports from almost every section of the South relative to poor fruiting and with a late crop there is the danger of boll weevils, tropical storms and early frost.

A mill does not want to buy its cotton at 17½ cents and later find it selling below 15 cents, but on the other hand, should anything happen to this crop the price would quickly go above 20 cents and mills would regret that they had not purchased at 17½ cents, which price is admittedly below the average cost of production.

At this time last year the "wise ones" were saying:

1. That another large consumption by United States mills could not be expected.

2. That the world's consumption of American cotton would show a sharp reduction.

3. That exports of American cotton would shrink at least a million bales.

In spite of these predictions, the consumption in the United States was upon the same scale and the world's consumption of American cotton increased to 15,13,000, while exports went above 8,000,000 bales or approximately the same as during the previous year.

All of which goes to show that the "dope manufacturers" are often wrong and can seldom be depended upon for reliable information.

It appears to us there is very little probability of very low cotton prices prevailing, but with good weather

and a heavy early movement there may be a sharp but temporary decline.

The most bullish fact is that mills have not yet bought but a small amount of cotton and the speculator is aware of the fact.

Unfavorable development between now and October 1st could cause a very sharp advance that could be sustained by mill buying which would undoubtedly increase if prices advance.

We are however not advising action on either side of the market at the present time.

Our Spinning Contest

AS rapidly as our space will permit, we are publishing a series of articles submitted in competition for the best practical article on "Causes of Bad Spinning."

Almost one hundred superintendents and overseers submitted articles and seven experienced mill men who were selected as judges are reading the articles and when all have been published, they will each advise us which they consider the best and when their decisions are completed we will award the prizes to the winners.

In our opinion this series of articles contains the best information on cotton spinning that has ever been published.

Some of the articles are not of a finished type, but each of them expresses the ideas of a practical man, one who has spent much time in operating spinning rooms.

The young man who is coming up in the spinning room can learn much from them and we doubt if there is any spinner, no matter how experienced, who cannot get one or more valuable ideas from them.

When the contest is closed, it is our intention to print these articles in book form.

Mill Groups

IN preparing data for our booklet "Facts About Southern Mills" we had occasion to compile, according to size, the groups in which there were 100,000 or more spindles and, as a matter of interest we are publishing the list in this issue.

There has not been much change since the list we published in January 1925, but there has been one or two shifts in positions due to sale or purchase of mills.

Strike Leaders

FOR more than six months the district around Passaic, N. J., has been the scene of a prolonged textile strike.

The textile operatives have lost at least a million dollars in wages, the merchants and business men have lost very large sums and numerous industries have moved to other sections of the country.

The Citizens Committee of Passaic has published a pamphlet in which they give the following information about the strike leaders:

BENJAMIN GITLOW, a member of the Central Executive Committee of Workers (Communist) Party of America. Once a member of the New York Legislature on the Socialist ticket, from which he was removed by the Legislature itself. An organizer of the Communist Labor Party, and at one time business manager of the "Revolutionary Age," later succeeding John Reed as editor of the "Voice of Labor," afterward went to Russia to become a confidential associate of Lenin and Trotzky. Gitlow was arrested in 1919 under anti-sedition laws and was sentenced to three years in prison, a good part of which term he served. Since his release has been again active as a Communist agitator.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, from 1916 to 1918 an active organizer and lecturer for the Industrial Workers of the World. She has been arrested numerous times in strike disturbances in New York, Spokane, Missoula, Montana, Philadelphia, Paterson, Duluth and Chicago. With Haywood, Carlo Tresca and others she was active in the Lawrence textile strike in 1912. At that time a grand jury investigation revealed gross misuse of contributions made for the relief of strikers. Prior to her appearance in Passaic, she was active in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, Communists convicted of murdering a paymaster and a guard while stealing a pay roll of \$15,000 at South Braintree, Massachusetts.

CARLO TRESCA, born in Sulmona, Italy, coming to the United States in 1904 as secretary of the Italian Socialist Federation of North America. He has been at different times editor of various radical journals, one of which, "L'Avvenire," was suppressed under the espionage act of the United States Government. He has participated in many strikes, including the Lawrence Textile Strike in 1912, Little Falls Textile Strike the same year, Textile Strike in Paterson, 1912, The Calumet Copper Miners' strike in 1912, and the strike of workers in Iron Range, Minnesota, in 1916.

He has been arrested during his strike activities in Paterson, New Jersey, in New York City, in Minnesota, and elsewhere. In Paterson he was tried for treason and acquitted. In Minnesota he was imprisoned for nine months charged with murder in the first degree and later acquitted. In 1917 he was arrested with other members of the Industrial Workers of the World, charged with violation of the espionage

law. In August, 1923, he was arrested charged with printing an advertisement of a birth control pamphlet, of which charge he was found guilty and sentenced to Atlanta for one year and one day, entering the penitentiary on January 25, 1925, according to the "American Labor Who's Who."

These are the class of men and women who assume to lead the textile workers and who get their living from the funds collected from the strikers.

Thos. Failure McMahon and Mary Kelleher, who paid the South a visit in 1921, are birds of the same feather.

Editor Executed for Writings

A DISPATCH from Pekin, China says:

Lin Pai Swai, editor of the Peking vernacular daily, Shohuijihpao and a former parliamentary, was arrested by the military police Friday and summarily executed.

The immediate cause of the execution, is attributed to an editorial which Lin published.

We are glad that they do not have that custom in this country, as we have no doubt that, from time to time, there are quite a few who have been strongly in favor of our execution.

We Have Gone Far

THE famous Georgia orator, Henry W. Grady, described a funeral in 1899:

"The grave was dug through solid marble, but the marble headstone came from Vermont. It was in a pine wilderness, but the pine coffin came from Cincinnati. An iron mountain overshadowed it, but the coffin nails and screws and shovels came from Pittsburgh. With hardwoods and metals abounding, the corpse was hauled in a wagon that came from South Bend, Ind. A hickory grove grew near by, but the pick and shovel handles came from New York. The cotton shirt on the dead man came from Cincinnati; the coat and breeches from Chicago; the shoes from Boston; the folded hands were encased in white gloves from New York, and round the poor neck, that had borne all its living days the bondage of lost opportunity, was twisted a cheap cravat from Philadelphia. The only thing that Georgia furnished was the corpse and the hole in the ground."

That oration did much to open the eyes of the South and its sting stirred the South into making real industrial progress.

The South can today furnish everything enumerated above. It has gone far industrially and is going still further in the years to come.

Exports Decrease

A REPORT recently issued from Washington says:

American exports of all classes of textile commodities declined in value nearly 12 per cent during the fiscal year ended June 30, dropping from \$1,275,104,000 for the previous fiscal year to \$1,126,207,000.

Because of unfortunate experiences during the deflation period in 1920, most of the cotton goods commission houses have gone into their shells and only take such export orders as come to them voluntarily.

Personal News

D. F. Pool has resigned as superintendent of the Manville-Jenckes Mills, at High Shoals, N. C.

J. R. Hanson has resigned as overseer spinning at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Will Greenwood has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Elberton Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

S. O. Stoffer has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Burlington Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C.

N. G. Cloniger has resigned as superintendent of the Gray and Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

L. A. Noles has been appointed overseer of carding at the Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

A. F. Whitley has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Burlington Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C.

R. F. Adams has been transferred from the Flint Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to superintendent of the Parkdale Mills, of the same place.

L. M. Manly, overseer of carding at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., will hereafter have charge of the spinning also.

C. B. Sharpton has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Elberton Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

B. E. Jordan has been transferred from superintendent of the Myrtle Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to a similar position with the Gray Mills, of the same place.

N. A. Hope, who has been overseer of carding at the Gray and Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will hereafter devote all his time to the Gray plant.

J. W. Stuart has been transferred from manufacturing superintendent of the Manville-Jenckes Mill, at Gastonia, N. C., to superintendent of the mill of the same company at High Shoals, N. C.

A. B. Cobb has been promoted from assistant superintendent of the Gambrill and Melville Mills Company, Bessemer City, N. C., to general superintendent of the No. 1 and 2 mills.

C. W. McNealy has resigned as superintendent of the Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga., to become superintendent of the two plants of the Cotton Products Company, Natchez, Miss.

J. M. Battson, who has been manager of the Lavonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, for the past year, has been elected president of the company. Before going to Lavonia, he was superintendent of the Lavonia Manufacturing Company, Lavonia, Ga.

Gayle Southern Agent for Saco-Lowell.

Walter W. Gayle, who for some time has been manager of the Atlanta office of the Saco-Lowell Shops, has been appointed Southern agent and will take charge of the Southern offices and shops in Charlotte. He succeeds the late Rogers W. Davis.

Mr. Gayle is widely and favorably known throughout the Southern textile industry. He has been connected with the Saco-Lowell organization over a long term of years and his appointment as Southern agent comes as a result of the excellent record he has made with the company. Before going to the Atlanta office, Mr. Gayle was in charge of the Saco-Lowell office at Greenville.

Superintendents and Overseers

Victor-Monaghan

Walhalla, S. C.

18816 Spinning Spindles; 1002 Looms

W. P. Leister	Superintendent
B. E. Hunt	Carder
F. E. Young	Spinner
J. W. Marse	Weaver
J. H. Cobb	Cloth Room
J. L. Smith	Master Mechanic

Dixie Mill.

La Grange, Ga.

23936 Spinning Spindles; 368 Looms

Albert Lahamam	Superintendent
J. T. Gladney	Carder
O. C. Bagley	Spinner
L. B. Reynolds	Weaver
J. R. Sargee	Cloth Room
A. Howard	Master Mechanic

Lullwater Mfg. Co.

Thomson, Ga.

9000 Spinning Spindles; 192 Looms

J. E. Howell	Superintendent
W. E. Steel	Carder and Spinner
C. H. Garwood	Weaver
Chas. Harrison	Cloth Room
B. Proctor	Master Mechanic

Geneva Cotton Mills

Geneva, Ala.

6,270 Spinning Spindles; 208 Looms

C. C. Cobb	Superintendent
M. V. Green	Carder
H. V. Phillips	Spinner
G. D. Hunsinger	Weaver
D. E. White	Cloth Room
Brooks Davis	Master Mechanic

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

McKinney, Texas. — It is understood that the Miller Manufacturing Company, will enlarge its plant here.

Ranlo, N. C. — The Ranlo and Priscilla Mills are standing this week to allow operatives the usual vacation.

Goldville, S. C. — Work on the new slasher room at the Joanna Mills is almost completed and the 50 new houses in the village will be completed within a short time.

Gastonia, N. C. — A part of the roof of the Hanover Thread Mills was blown off during a heavy wind-storm and a quantity of yarn and some of the machinery was damaged by water.

Statesville, N. C. — The addition to the Walton Hosiery Mills will be two stories high and cost about \$2,500. Additional machinery will be installed.

Lancaster, S. C. — About 600 bales of finished goods at the Lancaster Mills were damaged when the basement was flooded during a heavy rain. The cloth was shipped to a bleaching plant for treatment.

Gibsonville, N. C. — Work on the addition to the Gibsonville Hosiery Mills is making rapid progress. The larger building will give the company 73,000 square feet of floor space, in which to install a number of additional knitting machines.

Florence, Ala. — Contract for the new hosiery mill of Gardiner and Waring Company, of Amsterdam, N. Y., which is to be moved here, as noted, will be let at an early date. The building will cost about \$75,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co., are the engineers.

Seneca, S. C. — Work has been started by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, on the additions to the Lonsdale Mills. The work will include the construction of a weave shed, opening room and warehouses, and will practically double the size of the plant.

About 20,000 spindles will be moved from the Lonsdale plant in New England as soon as the new buildings are ready.

Lavonia, Ga. — J. M. Battson, who has been manager of the Lavonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, has been elected president of the company. Since coming to Lavonia about a year ago, Mr. Battson has changed the mill over to make colored yarns. Mr. Battson was formerly superintendent of the Opelika Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

The company has completed construction of a new dyehouse and installed a considerable amount of new equipment, and is now producing high grade colored yarns.

Kinston, N. C. — The Kinston Knitting Company will hereafter manufacture all silk hosiery, officers of the company announce. A quantity of new equipment has been ordered. The mill formerly made cotton and silk mixed hosiery.

Smithfield, N. C. — The Smithfield Mills, Inc., organized here to take over the Ivanhoe Mills, which have been in bankruptcy, have elected officers as follows:

Southgate Jones, vice-president of the First National Bank of Durham was elected president of the mill, and W. H. Austin was selected as vice-president. The secretary and treasurer is D. Rosett, vice-president of the Murchison National Bank of Wilmington.

The board of directors is composed of the following: Gilbert T. Stephenson, vice-president of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company of Raleigh; Southgate Jones, of Durham; D. Rosett, of Wilmington; Mr. Bohler, of the American National Exchange of Greensboro, and J. J. Broadhurst, of this city.

Officers stated that the mill would resume operations as soon as business conditions justify.

Charlottesville, Va. — The Monticello Textiles, Inc., has been incorporated by M. M. Henderson, of Norwalk, Conn., who will be president; Dunan Frizzell, of the same place, secretary and T. C. Crump, of Charlottesville, vice-president. It is understood that the company will operate a knitting plant.

Lawrenceburg, Ky. — Contractors have begun work on the building here which is to house the thread factory of the Dean & Sherk Corp., to be moved to this city from Detroit. The building will be much larger than was at first anticipated and will cost approximately \$128,000. Of this amount \$50,000 subscribed in bonds by citizens of Lawrenceburg.

Woodruff, S. C. — The Woodruff Cotton Mills closed down on the night of August 5 for a period of 10 days. The operatives were released from their duties until Monday, August 16, at which time work will be resumed again. Much repair work will be done at the mills while the machine is not running. The Woodruff Mills have not been compelled to curtail during the last few months on a large scale.

High Shoals, N. C. — The Manville-Jenckes Company have purchased 300 Model K Draper looms. When these looms are installed they will operate carding and spinning night and day. They will also erect a number of new houses.

Charlotte, N. C. — The several mills of the Mecklenburg Mills, of Charlotte, Newton and Tuckertown, N. C., which were recently sold by the receivers to Clarence E. Hale, of New York, will be divided into two groups.

The mill in North Charlotte has been taken over by the Mercury Mills, of Delaware, which was organized for the purpose some time ago, as reported. G. E. Huggins will be president and H. C. Dresser will be general manager. The product will be sold through Farrish & Co., New York.

Mr. Hale sold the remainder of the properties to R. B. Knox and associates, of Newton. Mr. Knox is a well known mill man of Newton and formerly managed the mills when they were owned by the late B. D. Heath, of Charlotte, withdrawing from the management when they were taken over by the Norwood interests. The Newton company will be known as the Clyde Mills.

Georgia Mills Join Institute

Atlanta, Ga. — Between 55 and 60 large textile mills and groups of mills, representing a total of 1,500,000 spindles, have already signed up in Georgia as members of the recently created Cotton-Textile Institute, it was learned here. This, it is believed, ranks Georgia in the lead of all other States in the Union in the percentage of mills ready to cooperate in the work of the institute.

It is believed that between 200,000 and 300,000 additional spindles will sign the participation agreement within the next few days, which will mean that about two-thirds of all the textile mills in Georgia will be cooperating in this movement.

One of the outstanding features about the signing-up of the mills in Georgia is the fact that no pressure whatever has been brought to bear upon any of the mills in the State.

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia has simply sent out a statement of facts to its members along with a copy of the agreement and signed agreements are coming in at the rate of two or three daily, it is said.

It is pointed out that the whole thing indicates a market change in the attitude of textile men over the State and shows that mill men have secured a broadened vision and taken a new grasp of the situation which promises wonderful things for the industry.

Textile men in Georgia are more cheerful than for some time, and mills are now operating more fully,

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General Designs, Grading, Planting
and Detail Plans

Supervision of Landscape and
Engineering Construction.

with new business coming in freely. On the whole, the industry seems to be destined for much better activity this fall and winter.

Mill Bands to Meet

More than 30 bands from Southern cotton mills are expected to be present at the annual gathering of the Textile Band Association, to be held at Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., on September 18. The program will be made up of selections by the individual bands and a concert rendered by combined bands.

Entertainment features will embrace an excellent dinner at noon and the serving of refreshments at different intervals during the day, it is announced.

The association was first organized at Laurens in 1920 solely for the purpose of promoting interest in for the entertainment of mill people at the various textile communities in the State.

At present there are 36 bands that belong to the organization. Each of them range in membership from 20 to 36 bandmen.

Much interest in the association is manifested by the membership and it is this fact that has collected some of the best bandmen in the State to the organization. Pains-taking care is always taken in the musical program that are rendered at every State convention, each band endeavoring to surpass the other in the quality of its music.

Expenses of the bands are usually paid by the mill companies they represent and everything is done by the host band in preparing an enjoyable entertainment for all.

List of Members.

Following is a list of the bands, together with from which they hail and their directors, which are members in the organization:

Hatch's Concert band, Abbeville, A. K. Patterson.

Watts Mill Concert band, Laurens, C. F. Gunter.

Newberry Concert band, Newberry, J. S. Pruitt.

Hughes Concert band, Newberry, B. M. Hughes.

Mollohon Concert band, Newberry band, L. D. Rawl.

Saxon Concert band, Pelzer, R. W. Hembree.

Piedmont Concert band, Piedmont, M. M. Smith.

Reigel Concert band, Ware Shoals, Charles Koon.

Davis Concert band, Calhoun Falls, R. A. Clark.

Wildwood Park band, Easley, S. O. Brandt.

Hagood Concert band, Easley, S. E. Owens.

Fort Mill Concert band, Fort Mill, C. F. Proctor.

Victor-Monaghan Concert band, Greenville, W. W. Goforth.

Pacific Mills band, Lyman, J. C. Darby.

Pacolet Mills band, Pacolet.

Pacific Mill Profits

The report of Pacific Mills for the first six months of 1926, showing profits of \$227,594, which is equivalent to 56 cents a share on 40,000

shares, was received in the market with much interest. This compares with profits for the 1925 period of \$503,303. However, in spite of the gain in the first six months of last year, Pacific Mills showed a loss of \$520,819 for all of 1925.

The first half of 1926 was undoubtedly a much more difficult period than the corresponding period of last year, and the trade comment is that the profit shown by Pacific Mills for the half ended June 30, 1926, must be considered as favorable. Furthermore, the prospects for the second six months are believed by leaders in the trade to be considerably better than those for the last half of 1925. If Pacific Mills were able to make a profit during the first six months, the belief is that they should be able to do better during the second half.

Net sales for the first six months of this year were \$23,526,866. This

compares with net sales for the first half of 1925 of \$27,795,502. Of course prices averaged somewhat higher during the first half of last year, which must be considered in making the comparison.

Cost of goods sold was \$21,974,245. Net operating profits before depreciation, interest, amortization and discount on notes were \$1,552,621. Plant depreciation was \$692,449 and interest and amortization \$632,577.

Forecast Crop of 15,621,000 Bales

Washington, D. C.—A gain of 253,000 bales in the prospective cotton crop this year as compared with a forecast made a fortnight ago was shown today in the government's semi-monthly cotton report which placed indicated production at 15,621,000 bales of 500 pounds gross.

The condition of the crop declined from 70.7 per cent of a normal to 69.8 per cent between July 16 and August 1, but as the decline was less than usual the indicated production showed an increase over that forecast July 16.

The improvement in prospects occurred chiefly during the last week in July and was due largely to the fact that the number of leaf hoppers decreased and the cotton began squaring and blooming out more freely, the crop reporting board announced.

"At this time the crop is in a critical stage of its development," the board said, "and fruiting will be materially affected by weather conditions during the next month to six weeks. Almost everywhere throughout the cotton belt the crop is reported as being from a week to ten days late, so that it will need ample time in the fall for maturing. There is menace of material damage by the boll weevil should rainy weather come during the remainder of the season.

The condition of the crop on August 1 by States follows:

Virginia 72; North Carolina 70; South Carolina 63; Georgia 69; Florida 74; Missouri 77; Tennessee 70; Alabama 67; Mississippi 68; Louisiana 67; Texas 73; Oklahoma 79; Arkansas 71; New Mexico 90; Arizona 88; California 98; all other States 78; Lower California (old Mexico) 95.

Weather conditions and damage caused by the hopper interfered seriously with the setting of early bolls.

In Texas, the number of bolls reported as safe averages about the same as the number reported last year, and about half the number reported safe at this time two years ago. Outside of half as many as were reported safe at this time last year. On the other hand, the plants are in most areas larger than they were last year at this time and throughout most of the Belt except in portions of the Piedmont area of South Carolina and adjoining States, the plants were either blooming freely or were showing an increased number of forms on the first of August.

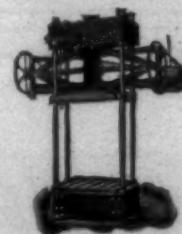
Foreign Competition Affects Danish Textile Industry.

Before the war, Danish textile manufacturers supplies approximately two-thirds of the total domestic requirements of textiles while at present their share in the home trade has dwindled to only one-third, according to a recent report of the chairman of the Danish Textile Manufacturers' Association. Commercial Attaché H. Sorenson, Copenhagen, advises the Department of Commerce. As a result of curtailment of the domestic demand and a general decline in prices, the Danish textile industry is passing through a crisis. A part of the difficulties of the local industry is ascribed to the increasing competition from French and Belgian firms who because of the depreciated currencies of their respective countries are able to undersell the Danish manufacturers.

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Thursday, August 12, 1926.

Cotton Situation

New York.—Notwithstanding large consumption of American cotton shown in the Hester estimate, figures of surplus prove that even with minimum production there will be sufficient to carry on until next year.

Hester's estimate declared 5,236,000 bales of American cotton were on hand July 31, 1926. However, the Hester estimates never include stocks of cotton outside the United States and Europe. There are no available figures for port stocks in other parts of the world, but a year ago the International Federation of Master Spinners placed mill stocks alone in those other countries at 259,000 bales. As their imports have not decreased, it is a fair inference they are carrying fully as much American cotton as a year ago. It would seem then, on the Hester estimate for United States and Europe, that the world carryover was at a minimum 5,600,000 bales.

Hester's estimate of a world consumption of 15,165,000 bales of American cotton included both lint and linters. Under date of July 12, Ralli Bros. of Liverpool made an estimate of the world cotton situation, which International Cotton Bulletin has just published, as follows, in American bales, period covered being the 12 months between August 1, 1925, and July 31, 1926:

	American	Indian	Others	Total
Total supply	19,510,000	7,300,000	7,300,000	34,110,000
Mill Consumption:				
In America	6,300,000	25,000	750,000	7,075,000
On Continent	4,000,000	800,000	1,000,000	58,800,000
Great Britain	2,100,000	125,000	750,000	2,795,000
Asia	1,000,000	3,300,000	1,250,000	5,550,000
Others	200,000	700,000	100,000	1,000,000
Total consumption	13,600,000	4,950,000	3,850,000	22,400,000

Deducting total consumption from supply, we have carryover as follows:

	American	Indian	Others	Total
Supply for season	19,510,000	7,300,000	7,300,000	34,110,000
Cons in season	13,600,000	4,950,000	3,850,000	22,400,000
Carryover on July 31, 1926	5,910,000	2,350,000	3,450,000	11,710,000

What is a minimum carryover is somewhat of an academic question, as mills can reduce consumption if supplies get low and prices high near end of the season. But a carryover of about 20 per cent of estimated consumption, or 10 weeks' supply, should enable the industry to function without trouble. On that basis a carryover of 3,000,000 bales on July 31, 1927, would be a safe supply. Deduct that from 5,910,000 bales of lint in the carryover of the Ralli estimate and there is a surplus of 2,910,000 of old cotton that can be consumed this year and still leave the reserve above safety. Or deduct it from the Hester estimate of 5,101,000 bales of lint and 2,401,000 bales in the consumable supply above the 3,000,000 reserve.

We have but to deduct supply of old cotton consumable from probable world consumption to see how large a crop will be necessary to keep the world from going partially naked and still leave a working reserve of 2,000,000 bales old cotton on hand July 31, 1927. Assume that consumption of lint will be 14,000,000 bales, then we have the following, using the two estimates of carryover, in American bales:

	Hester	Ralli
Estimated consumption	14,000,000	14,000,000
Surplus to be consumed	2,100,000	2,910,000
Necessary production	11,900,000	11,090,000

Some further allowances must be made for the probability that the stocks in the United States left over from the last crop contain some untenderable and perhaps some even unspinnable cotton. But at the worst the amount necessary to be produced does not approximate the most pessimistic crop estimates.

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Information on Leather Belting

Under the title "Useful Information on Leather Belting," the Charlotte Leather Belting Company, of Charlotte, has issued a booklet which gives a complete description and other information relative to their well known line of leather belting.

Valuable hints on the use of leather belting are given in the booklet. Among other things, the book says:

Don't run a heavy double belt over pulleys under 16 inches, a medium double over pulleys less than 10 inches, or a double over pulleys less than 5 inches, in diameter.

Run your belt so that the point of the lap on the pulley side points away from the pulley it is approaching.

Don't allow the surface of a belt to accumulate dust or lubricating oil; this applies particularly to the side next to the pulley. A clean belt will last much longer.

Never use rosin, or a dressing containing rosin or any other sticky material.

Don't blame your belt for running crooked until you are sure your shafting and machinery are in line.

Your belt will not run forever without relubricating — use belt dressing often but sparingly. Better have the manufacturer oil dress the belt before he sends it to you.

Don't put your belt on too tight. You will pull the shafting out of line, burn out the bearings, and lower the power transmission. To increase the arc of contact and enable the belt to transmit more power, arrange your installation so that the drive is from the bottom of the pulley.

Use a shifter to throw the belt either entirely off or entirely on the loose pulleys, otherwise the belt will stretch unevenly and soon will be beyond repair.

Don't try to use a belt as wide as the face of the pulley. A clearance of one-fourth to one-half of an inch (more on wide belts) will safeguard the edges and insure longer life.

Run belt with the grain or smooth side to the pulley. You will get better transmission and longer service.

Don't try to use a regular belt in wet places or where there is much strain—get a waterproof belt suitable for the purpose.

Don't neglect your belt—examine it often. Make necessary repairs immediately, using a good belt cement—a "stick" in time saves nine in the use of belting.

Child Employment in Industry Small

Contrary to statements made by proponents of the child labor amendment, now defeated by 37 States, approved by four and awaiting action in seven, that millions of ill and feeble children were exploited by manufacturers for gain, only 8.5 per cent or 1,060,858 out of the 12,502,582 children in the country were employed in all lines of business and industry, according to a

statement by the National Association of Manufacturers' Employment Committee. Of these million and more, 647,309, or 61 per cent, were engaged in agriculture; 185,337, or 17.5 per cent, were in all the manufacturing and mechanical industries; 80,140, or 7.6 per cent, in clerical occupations; 63,368, or 6 per cent, in trades; 54,006 in domestic service, and 30,698, or 2.9 per cent, in all other occupations.

These facts are presented in an exhaustive survey made by the Junior Education and Employment Committee of the association, Howell Cheney, of Cheney Brothers, chairman, and presented in the current issue of the Manufacturers' Record. The study is made from the official figures of the United States Bureau of the Census and refutes much of the misrepresentation of the professional child welfare workers.

Other important facts revealed in the studies are:

- Only three-fifths of 1 per cent of all children less than fourteen years old are employed in non-agricultural occupations. In twenty-eight States less than 1 per cent of the children under sixteen are employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

- Agriculture employs over three times as many children under sixteen as manufacturing industries.

- Only one of every forty gainfully employed persons is under sixteen years old, agriculture leading the list with one in each seventeen, as compared with one in sixty-seven in the manufacturing industries.

- Northern States employ more children in textile plants than Southern States. The three States in which the largest percentage of textile operatives are less than sixteen are Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Rhode Island.

- The proportion of children employed in non-agricultural pursuits has steadily declined from 7.1 per cent of the children under 16 in 1900 to 5.2 per cent in 1910 and 3.3 per cent in 1920.

- In 1910 in twenty-four States 10 per cent or more of the children under 16 were employed; in 1920 there were only ten such States. — New York Journal of Commerce.

Further Advances Likely.

Prices show a tightening tendency, and it would not take very much additional buying to bring about further advances in quite a few styles of gray goods. More goods are wanted by the bad trade, and some of these bag constructions are likely to develop into interesting situations with regard to supply—some are pretty near to that stage right now. — Daily News Record.

Glass Houses.

Sensible citizens should be disgusted with the antics and cheap clap-trap publicity of certain "wet" representatives in the house and senate. Not content with every effort to prevent honest enforcement of law, they have been attempting for some time to place in a false light those who believe in sobriety and good government. — National Grange Monthly.

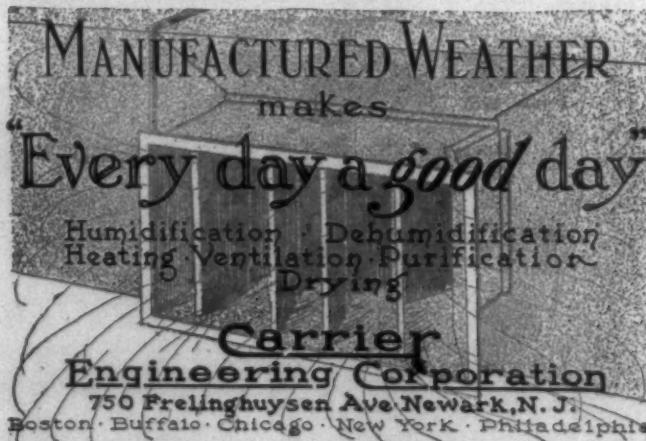
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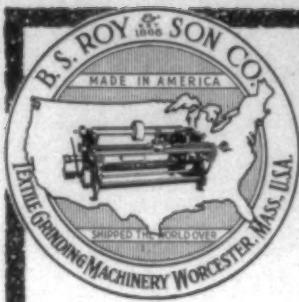
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Invent Evener for Roving Frames

J. H. Owens, of the Mollohon Mill, Newberry, S. C., has a patent pending on an evener for roving frame.

The apparatus is said to be very simple, and, according to Mr. Owens, will be much in demand by all mills. He says that the invention relates to improvements in roving machines, and more particularly to a stop motion attachment for roving machines of the Saco-Pette and Saco-Lowell type.

"In the conversion of cotton slubber roving into intermediate and finer rovings, much waste and expense is incurred due to the fact that the slubbers cannot be made to produce bobbins having the same number of yards of roving wound upon them as other bobbins produced by other slubbers. Mr. Owens says: "This peculiarity necessitates that bobbins creel in and run off on a certain intermediate frame, and this intermediate roving must be creel in and run off on a certain fine frame thus creating a confusion by causing this grouping of the consecutive process."

"The invention is designed to eliminate the above described conditions and by its application to a set of slubbers, it will cause these slubbers to produce bobbins which when creel in and run off on intermediate frames, will be found to contain the same yardage of roving.

"An important object is to provide a stop-motion which permits the device to be readily attached to a roving machine without any alterations of the machine."

The evener for the machines is said to be simple, inexpensive, strong and durable.

Mr. Owens expects to begin about September 1st the manufacture of the machines. He will be assisted in the work by Byron V. Chapman and Thos. N. Crocker, both Newberry.

Mr. Owens says that several eveners already installed on the machines in the Mollohon Mill are giving entire satisfaction.

Identifying Artificial Silks

The Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America recommend the following tests for identifying artificial silks.

Burning Tests.

1. Cotton burns with a flash, with practically no odor and leaves no ash.

2. Silk with quite a perceptible odor, similar to burning hair, and leaves a black, charred ash. It burns more slowly than cotton.

3. Wool burns more slowly than cotton, with a disagreeable odor, also similar to burning hair, and leaves a charred, brittle ash, usually in the form of a ball.

4. Artificial silks burn quickly like cotton as distinguished from silk, wool or other animal fibres.

(a) Viscose, nitro-cellulose and cuprammonium silk all burn like cotton, i. e., with a flash, no odor, and leaving no ash.

(b) Acetate silk burns more slowly than other artificial silk, and leaves a globule of ash, which hard-

ens at once into a brittle substance very similar to sealing wax.

Chemical Test.

While there are several methods of identifying artificial silks by chemical tests, their effectiveness depends largely on how carefully the various reagents are prepared. The following is offered as a simple and effective method of identifying the artificial silks made by the four basic chemical processes. Although gelatine silk is not important commercially at the present time, its test has been added for comparative purposes.

When small samples are treated with equal parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and iodine, the following reactions take place:

1. Viscose silk turns a dark blue color.
2. Acetate silk turns a yellow color.
3. Nitro-cellulose silk turns a violet color.
4. Cuprammonium silk turns a light blue color.
5. Gelatine silk turns a yellowish-brown color.

In order to better distinguish between viscose and cuprammonium silks, which give a blue reaction with sulphuric acid and iodine, it is necessary to treat these silks with concentrated sulphuric acid alone, which gives the following reactions after fifteen minutes:

1. Viscose silk turns a red-brown color.
2. Cuprammonium silk turns a yellowish-brown color.

John Bull's Stockings and Ours

THERE is food for thought in the figures covering American exports of knit goods during 1925. First is the striking fact, as the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce informs us, that \$27,000,000 (equal to 84 per cent) of the \$32,000,000 total for the year consisted of hosiery. The official survey brings out the further satisfying fact that certain countries which have raised high tariff barriers against imports of certain classes of knit goods and which are importing American knitting machinery in increasing quantities continue to stand amongst the best markets for United States knit goods and that Great Britain, Argentina and Australia furnish notable examples of that situation. Because the United Kingdom still holds the premiere position as an export market for American silk and rayon hosiery we have made a more detailed analysis of the returns which shows that the effect of the British silk and rayon duties on American exports has been, to say the least, disconcerting. The figures for the ten months ended April 30 of the current fiscal year compared with those for the similar period of the previous year reveal that from the 420,856 dozen pairs of silk hosiery sent to the United Kingdom in that period of 1925 there was a drop to 282,418 dozen pairs, or 33 per cent, during the corresponding months of 1926. Similarly, rayon hosiery to the United Kingdom declined from

485,183 dozen pairs to 165,794 dozen pairs, or 84 per cent. These statistics lead to the obvious conclusion that but for Britain's change in fiscal policy from free trade to protection our exports of silk and rayon hosiery would have been considerably larger than even the satisfactory ten months' total to all countries of 856,905 dozen pairs of silk and 1,069,593 dozen pairs of rayon, representing an expansion of 79,399 dozen pairs of silk and 28,011 dozen pairs of rayon despite the takings of our best customer.

These facts suggest a brief survey of both our total foreign trade in knit goods and a somewhat more detailed examination of the British situation. The United States 1925 calendar year total exports of rayon hosiery were 1,561,491 dozen pairs, an increase of 85 per cent over those of 1924. There were no imports recorded of this class. By contrast, we imported 529,241 dozen pairs of woolen hosiery during 1925, an increase of 10 per cent over 1924, and exported none. Of cotton hosiery the outgo was 5,534,222 dozen pairs, an increase of 15 per cent for the year, during which the imports were 563,246 dozen pairs. Silk hosiery showed no imports while the exports were 1,202,187 dozen pairs, 60 per cent more than in 1924.

The hosiery trade of the United Kingdom and the empire presents a number of aspects of pregnant interest to American exporters. The British Empire takes something like 40 per cent of all our hosiery exports, a rotund figure which will be changed to a scrawny one if English knitters succeed in their efforts to virtually exclude foreign hose from empire markets. With this in view British knitters are trying to persuade the Government to raise the tariff under the Safeguarding of Industries act. One reason advanced at a recent official hearing was that the United States knitters are dumping their surplus in England, a contention scouted by a Manchester hosiery jobber who produced authenticated figures to sustain his position.

Both protectionists and those in the British hosiery industry who remain free traders unite in advocating a broadening of the scope of the Merchandise Marks act in order to stop the practice of selling imported hosiery as home made goods. Especially stern protest is heard against a prevailing practice of importing in-the-rough, inferior qualities of seamless hose from Continental countries, having the goods dyed and finished in England and selling the finished articles as all British made.

As a method of protection domestic knitters have organized the Association of British Knitted Goods Manufacturers, from which importers are excluded. A tag or emblem reading "British Made. Made by a Member of Association of British Knit Goods Manufacturers. B-K-G." is issued to members to be attached to their products.

A rather novel reason for the expansion of our hosiery exports, and one which puts the trade on a flimsy

foundation, is put forward by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The bureau asserts that in the field of mechanical development the American knitting industry is far ahead of its competitors. We are the only country which possesses a sufficient number of automatic circular hosiery machines to produce a surplus hosiery export. None of the other countries has enough producing machinery to satisfy even their domestic requirements for seamless hosiery and they are consequently forced to import this class of hosiery from the United States.

Here we may note that exports of knitting machinery from the United States may be gradually overcoming the foreign shortage mentioned by the bureau seeing that in 1924 such exports were valued at \$3,516,017, while in 1925 they reached a value of \$4,706,769, or 26 per cent more than the year before.

Cheap labor is blamed for the English imports of hosiery from the Continent, but, on the other hand, it remains an unsolved puzzle to English and Scottish knitters that the United States can so successfully sell in the British shops high class, full fashioned hosiery and pay American workers twice the wages paid in Britain. The British silk duties caused one American hosiery concern to build a plant in England, leading to the conjecture that just as our tariff brought many an industry to America so tariffs and tariff preferences are likely to cause various industrial shifts within the British Empire. The movement of American wood pulp and paper manufacturers to Canada is another case in point.—New York Commercial.

Conditioning Rayon Yarn

The conditioning of rayon yarn for fancy half hose in ingrain construction is dealt with in a recent bulletin of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in reply to an inquiry from a member. The goods in question are for cross dyeing and ordinarily, the bulletin says, the yarn is treated for knitting with olive oil and kerosene or some other oil, but the ingrain number cannot be treated in this way. Advising the manufacturer to discard the use of kerosene in softening the gray yarn because it causes difficulty in dyeing and finishing, since it has a considerable amount of insoluble substances which do not mulsify when in solution, the laboratory suggests:

"To soften dyed artificial silk yarns we believe the following formula will prove satisfactory: After the yarns have been dyed, treat the rayon in a bath containing 2 to 3 per cent neatsfoot oil (best quality) and 1½ per cent olive oil soap for about fifteen minutes at a temperature approximately lukewarm. The percentages of oil and soap are based on the weight of the goods. Care should be taken to select the best grade of neatsfoot oil, as inferior grades may create a slight odor. The procedure should give very good results."



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Cash refunds to policyholders, amounting to nearly \$18,000,000 since organization, have realized savings to them of at least 20% of the standard stock company insurance cost.

Textile Exports Decline

American exports of all classes of textile commodities declined in value nearly 12 per cent during the fiscal year ended June 30, dropping from \$1,126,207,000 for the previous year to \$1,126,207,000.

A decline in shipments of raw cotton, the department of commerce explained, accounted largely for the decrease. Foreign shipments of cotton, including linters amounted to 7,991,000 bales as against 8,205,000 bales for the preceding year.

Europe remained the best market for American cotton, but its purchase declined from 86.4 per cent of the shipments in 1925 fiscal year to 81.5 per cent during the past twelve months. Curtailed operation of cotton mills in the United Kingdom and Germany was responsible for heavy decreases in shipments to those countries. Exports to the Far East during the year increased 343,000 bales, however.

Foreign sales of American cotton manufactures also declined in value from \$141,176,000 to \$140,676,000.

"A decline in shipments of raw cotton during the year under survey accounted largely for the decrease in the total exports," the Textile Division reports, in its summary of the situation.

"Foreign shipments of that commodity including linters amounted to 7,991,000 bales, valued at \$917,720,000 in the past fiscal year, while in the preceding year they totaled 8, and the cheaper grades of silk thus indicating a decrease of 2.6 per cent in value.

The latter percentage reflects the drop in the prices of raw cotton during the period in question. The average export price per pound of raw cotton declined to \$0.2235 in the last fiscal year from \$0.2514 in the year ended in 1925.

Raw Cotton 8-15 Per Cent.

Exports of raw cotton constituted 81.5 per cent of the total of exports in the textile group in the fiscal year just ended, and for 83.2 per cent of the total in the previous year.

Europe purchased 86.8 per cent of the American cotton shipped abroad in the 1925 fiscal year but only 81.5 per cent in the past 12-month period, its purchases having dropped from 7,119,000 bales, with a value of \$922,417,000 bales, with a value of \$922,417,000 in 1925, to 6,510,000 bales, with \$759,167,000 in 1926.

Shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany showed the largest individual decreases, a fact which can be attributed largely to the curtailed operation of cotton mills in those countries. The decline in European purchases of American cotton was largely offset by an increase of 343,000 bales in shipments to the Far East, and of 44,000 bales in exports to Canada.

Next to raw cotton, cotton manufacturers composed the most important sub-group in United States exports of textile fibers and manufactured products.

Foreign sales of American cotton manufactures declined from a total value of \$148,176,000 in the year

ended in June 1925 to \$140,676,000, in the past fiscal year.

Exports of cotton cloth, including duck and tire fabrics, aggregated 521,095,000 square yards, with a value of \$80,037,000 in the latter period a decrease of 31,727,000 square yards, or 5.7 per cent in quantity, and of \$7,453,000, or 8.2 per cent in value compared with figures for the preceding year.

During both the 1925 and 1926 years, the Philippine Islands ranked as the leading export market for American cotton piece goods, and Cuba held second place. Shipments to the Philippines totaled 83,264,000 square yards (not including duck and tire fabrics), and those to Cuba amounted to 8,352,000 square yards in 1926—decreases of 2,320,000 and 8,347,000 square yards respectively.

South American purchases of cotton cloth other than duck and tire fabrics, from United States decreased from a total of 141,911,000 square yards, with a value of \$21,089,000 in the 1925 fiscal year, to 125,931,000 square yards, worth of \$17,924,000 in the year under survey.

The Only Increases.

Columbia and Peru were the only Latin-American countries which took more American cotton piece goods in 1926 than in 1925, although data for each individual country has not as yet been tabulated. Canada likewise increased its takings of cotton cloth from the United States.

Although United States exports of silk and rayon hosiery recorded only a slight decline in quantity in the last fiscal year, as compared with the preceding 12 months, shipments to the United Kingdom, formerly the United States leading market, for these commodities, fell off 50 per cent in volume in the case of silk hosiery, and 71 per cent in the case of rayon hosiery, as a result of the imposition of a duty of 33 1/3 per cent on silk and rayon manufacturers by that country, effective July 1, 1925.

British Tariff Effect

Exports in May and June, 1925, were unusually heavy, as British importers and dealers were attempting to acquire large stocks before the duty should become effective; but the results of the 1926 trade indicates that the duty will affect adversely American exports of rayon, 205,000 bales valued at \$1,060,980,000.

Russia Imported over 3,000 Tons of Textile Machinery in March.

Washington, D. C. — Over 3,000 tons of textile machinery was received in the Soviet Union during March from England, Germany and France, according to bulletins received by the Russian Information Bureau. The machinery represents first shipments of extensive orders being placed abroad for the upbuilding of the Soviet textile industry. The machinery will be used for replacements in existing plants and in the new factories to be built during the next two years at a cost of \$70,000,000, half of which are now under construction.

Of the machinery received in March, 2142 tons came from England, 807 tons from Germany, and 80 tons from France.

MORE SOUTHERN SPINNERS are using “AMTEX” Spinning, Twisting and Spooler Tapes Than ever before

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William H. Hayward
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Solid or Flaked

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600 ROOMS—500 BATHS

Rooms with running water from \$2.50 per day

Rooms with private bath and shower from
\$3.50 per day***Food and Service the Best***Near West Philadelphia Station Pennsylvania Railroad
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Spinna Calf is made of high grade calfskins especially tanned for covering top rolls. It presents the following advantages:

Fewer wind-ups

Longer wear

More cushion

Write for full particulars

A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO.

210 South Street, Boston, Mass.

Visiting the Mills

(Continued from Page 9)

pound extra for their yarns and can always keep sold up.

Possibly it is due to the way in which they are run. In mill No. 1 with 12,480 spindles I could only find two ends down and I will have to admit that it is the best running spinning I ever saw.

Mr. Williams was for a long time at Lincolnton, N. C., and has been a friend of mine for many years. We sat in his car and talked until it was time for his supper and I saw him again that night at the Prince Charles Hotel in Fayetteville.

I had not been in Fayetteville for two years and it was a relief to find such a clean and beautiful hotel.

Ira Griffin was at the Prince Charles and we spent the evening together. He left the next morning for Wilmington while I started due North to fill my 11 o'clock engagement at Wilson.

I had counted upon a good road but encountered detour after detour and by hard driving I was only able to reach Wilson five minutes before the meeting.

A recent report states that 608 miles of hard surface are now under construction in North Carolina and I must have detoured around half of it during my three days trip.

The Wilson meeting had been called by the Chamber of Commerce of Eastern North Carolina for the very laudable purpose of seeing what could be done to increase consumption of cotton goods.

Eighty mill men had been invited and fifteen definitely promised to attend, but the only ones who showed up were: T. V. Moseley and J. T. Phillips of the Kinston Cotton Mills (F. C. Dunn and N. B. Hill of the Caswell Mills, T. B. Bunn, of the Rocky Mount Mills, and A. B. Deans of the Wilson Cotton Mills. There were a number of other people present who were not cotton manufacturers.

Although the number present was small the discussions were very interesting and I believe that the meeting was worth while. It is planned to have another conference sometime in September.

After taking lunch with the Kinston mill men, I left at 2 o'clock for Selma and went to the Lizzie Mill, but was told that superintendent W. G. Reynolds was at the uptown office.

At the office I found the secretary and treasurer, G. F. Lattimore who was for many years with the Highland Park Mills in Charlotte, but he said that Reynolds had just left for his farm and I therefore did not see him.

I drove however, to the Mobile Cotton Mills and was fortunate in finding superintendent Geo. Breitz in his office.

Years ago, Geo. Breitz was spinner for the late S. F. Patterson when he was superintendent of a mill in Maryland and since then has filled many responsible positions in the South as overseer of spinning and as superintendent. I have known Mr. Breitz for many years and has always been a strong friend of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

I also met the overseer of spin-

ning, J. O. Creech whom I previously met a number of times.

The Mobile Cotton Mills at Selma are owned by the Standard Textile Products Company and the output is used for the manufacture of oil-cloth. The Selma plant makes the same goods week after week and never changes a loom.

Leaving Selma I drove to Smithfield and took the hard surface road to Raleigh where I took supper with three of my aunts who live together.

After supper I took another night trip to Sanford where I spent the night.

The next morning I drove to Biscoe and after spending a hour with H. C. Long, Jr., and W. H. Gibson, Jr., reached Charlotte for lunch.

In my trip of almost three days I covered a large portion of Eastern North Carolina and renewed acquaintances with many of my friends. I wish I had time to make more trips of that kind.

Smaller Profits Being Made in Manufacturing

Despite the abounding prosperity on the part of many individual business concerns, indications are that less of the consumer's dollar is going into manufacturing profit now than has been the case at any time since the war, with the exception of the critical year 1921, according to a study of manufacturing corporation incomes made by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York.

While in 1919, 9.28 cents out of every dollar of the manufacturer's gross receipts represented net income, his net income amounted to only 6.35 cents per dollars of gross receipts in 1923, the last year for which comprehensive income statistics are available. Out of that moreover, he had to pay income and profit taxes. Although increased manufacturing efficiency may have increased the net income somewhat since that time, higher wages and a practically stable price level combined have not left much leeway to the manufacturer to increase his margin of profit during the last two years, according to the Board. The figures cited represent the total net income of all manufacturing corporations combined, taking into account those operating profitably as well as those operating at a loss.

While the number of manufacturing corporations reporting a net income was practically the same in 1919 as in 1923, showing an increase of only 3.6 per cent, their total gross income increased from \$45,704,873,968 to \$48,686,639,790, or 6.5 per cent. Prices, however, had declined considerably during the four years, so that the increase in volume of business done in 1923 over that of 1919 was considerably greater than indicated by the gross income figures. The gross income for both years, reduced in both instances to terms of dollars of 1913 purchasing power so as to take into account the price decline, shows an increase of 43 per cent from 1919 to 1923. While this figure does not necessarily measure the exact increase in volume of business in all branches of man-

ufacturing, it is significant when compared with the net income figures for the same years, which, likewise reduced to terms of 1913 dollars, show an increase of only 9.9 per cent from 1919 to 1923, definitely indicating the declining rate of profit at which these corporations were operating.

The average net income per manufacturing corporation, taking into account only those reporting a net gain, in 1919 was \$100,560, but only \$79,441 in 1923, a decline of 21 per cent. Compared in terms of 1913 dollars to eliminate price changes, this shows an increase of 6 per cent in the average net gain per corporation in that group. But this, the Board concludes, patiently is due to the increased amount of business done, and does not represent an increased profitability in the transaction of business.

More Losses.

The picture is not complete, however, without considering the manufacturing corporations reporting no net income, in other words those whose accounts were "in the red" in the years specified. While the total number of all manufacturing corporations increased 25.5 per cent, from 67,852 in 1919 to 85,199 in 1923, those reporting a net income increased 3.6 per cent, from 51,903 to 53,795, but those reporting no net income nearly doubled in number, increasing from 15,949 in 1919 to 31,404 in 1923. At the same time, the total gross income of these corporations reporting no net income increased only from \$6,584,702,815 to \$7,534,069,100, which, in the view of the Board would seem to indicate that the incidence of business loss tends to fall more and more on concerns operating on a small scale. For, even in terms of 1913 dollars to make the gross income figures for the two years comparable as indicating volume of business done, there was only a 53.6 per cent increase in the total gross receipts of these corporations operating unprofitably, although they increased 96.9 per cent in number.

The total deficit of this group of manufacturing corporations increased from \$366,745,733 in 1919 to \$701,011,681 in 1923. Deflated into 1913 dollars, this shows an increase in total deficit of 156.7 per cent. The average deficit per corporation, in terms of 1913 dollars, according to the Board's analysis, shows an increase of 30.4 per cent from 1919 to 1923.

Rise and Fall in Prices.

The above analysis according to the Conference Board reveals that in 1923 manufacturing was done in greater volume, but at a considerably smaller margin of profit, and that the amount of manufacturing business done at a loss, or the volume of goods which were sold at prices which did not reimburse the manufacturers for their production, was half again as great in 1923 as in 1919, although both these years have generally been considered as good business years. This, in the view of the Board, was due partly to the fact that in 1919 business was being done at a rapidly rising level of prices, while in 1923 a fairly steady price level prevailed.

While the latest available statistics for the above analysis are for the year 1923, much the same conditions prevailed in 1925 and the first half of 1926 as to the movement of prices, the Board declares making the significance of the 1923 figures applicable to present day conditions.

Active Cotton Spinning Less

Washington, D. C.—The American cotton spinning industry operated at 96.5 per cent of its single-shift capacity during the first six months of this year, compared with 96.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 1925; low record of 79.5 per cent in 1924 and 106.8 in 1923, according to an analysis of the monthly Census Bureau reports during that period made by the textile division of the Department of Commerce.

During the first half of this year the monthly average of active cotton spindles for the country as a whole was 32,666,143 compared with 33,121,824 for the same 1925 period; 31,654,919 in 1924 (the lowest figure since 1915); 35,296,977 in 1923; 32,479,166 in 1922, and 32,396,492 in 1921.

For the period under review the aggregate number of active spindle hours was 49,075,496,000 in 1926, against 49,199,298,000 in 1925; 40,456,540,000 in 1924, and 53,733,822,000 in 1923. Cotton consumption totaled 3,396,090 bales in 1926, compared with 3,350,484 in 1925; 2,815,556 in 1924, and with the first half of 1915, spindle hours during the first six months of 1926 registered a decline of one-fourth per cent. Cotton consumption a gain of 1.6 per cent. The total number of spindle hours and cotton consumption during the first half of 1926 exceeded the figures for the first six months of 1924 by 21 per cent and 20.6 per cent, respectively, but were 8.67 and 4.09 per cent respectively, below the figures for the corresponding 1923 period.

In New England the aggregate number of active spindle hours in the first half of 1926 was 4.14 per cent less than the total for the first six months of 1925, but exceeded the total for the first half of 1924 by 17.85 per cent and fell 24.73 per cent below the figures for the first half of 1923.

In the cotton growing States, the total number of active spindle hours in the first six months of 1926 was 2.44 per cent in excess of the figure for the corresponding 1925 period: 23.38 per cent greater than the total for the first half of 1924 and 4.52 per cent above that of the first six months of 1923.

French Production of Cotton Yarn and Cloth.

The production of the French cotton industry in 1925 amounted to 225,000 metric tons (496,035,000 pounds) of yarns and 11,985,000 pieces of unbleached fabrics of about 100 meters each (109.36 yards) representing increases of 2.68 per cent compared with the 1924 output, according to the French Cotton Syndicate. Trade Commissioner David S. Green, Paris, informs the Department of Commerce.

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Extremely flexible, without sacrificing that firmness which lets it stand the rub of the shifter fork.

Tough and Elastic, without being spongy or "stretchy."

And, perhaps above all else, must have a surface which will eliminate excessive slippage and be unaffected by either moisture or lubricating oil.

AKRON "SPIN-TWIST" BRAND

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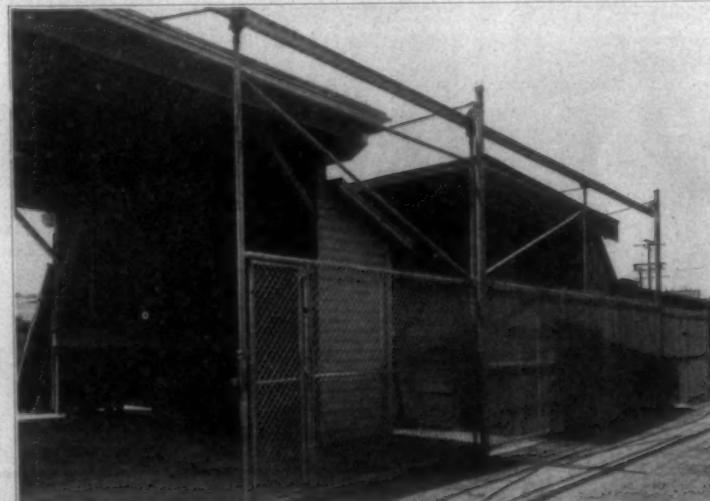
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PAGE FENCE



Thursday, August 12, 1926.

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If all railroads had grade crossings there would be no use for "Stop, Look and Listen" signs.

Neither would mills require danger signs against slippery floors if they were cleaned with

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Hundreds of mills use this cleaner and have no signs.

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They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

The Southern Mill Village Problem

(Continued from Page 11)

fare are expense amounts to \$4.36 per operative per week," which, however, if paid to the employer directly in cash would by no means enable them to secure living conditions commensurate with that furnished by the mill owners. Furthermore, were the mills to dispense with their villages by selling the houses to the employees, the original necessity for building these houses would again confront the executives, for from actual experiment it is known that the houses are hardly paid for before they pass through real estate channels at a profit and the employee again seeks cheap rent in company-owned property. I mention this to bring to your attention that this has long been considered a mill problem by the owners themselves, and more serious thought and study have been given to this situation by them than has by reformers interested in the correction of this so-called social problem.

Suppose the mills had taken the money expended in parks, playgrounds, Y. M. C. A.s, school buildings, etc., and by some system of long division given it to their employees, what would it amount to? If figured on a weekly or monthly basis for the period of time these people have access to and are benefitted by these facilities, the individual amounts would be negligible. An actual experience will probably illustrate this idea better. A mill at the expense of \$1,500 built a dam forming a 10-acre lake for the convenience and pleasure of their 1,500 employees and families. Suppose instead \$1 extra had been placed in each pay envelope one week. Each employee would have had the privilege of spending an extra dollar independently, but would the lake have been built? Would he have been better for spending that extra dollar himself? And do you think these people would now sell their right to that lake for \$1? There is little doubt but that the mills are better able to provide better houses, and to maintain a better and higher standard of living for the same expenditure than the individual buyers could.

The mill village social problem has been met by a unified administration of a social service planned by trained social workers (not mill owners) to meet the needs and demands of the entire personnel of the village, the boy and girl, man and woman, infant and aged. The work has been most conspicuous by its efficient method of operation. No overlapping of work, no useless red tape, no unnecessary delays, have ever characterized its functioning. Because there has been a single purpose ever in the minds of the professionally trained workers at the helm, and that has been to utilize all facilities given by the mill owner for the happiness and development of the entire personnel of employees and families.

Some of you may wonder what I consider as the greatest social needs in the mill villages today. I have in mind three distinct needs of improvement and they might well ap-

ply to many localities. First, a better knowledge of the actual cost of labor turn-over to the employe himself; second, a more effective educational program as to proper foods and their respective costs for all members of the family from the baby up, and third, a better system of encouraging and promoting thrift.

Fan Ventilation in a Humid Weaving Room

The British Industrial Fatigue Research Board appointed a committee to undertake experiments on the humidity in cotton-weaving sheds. The report number 37 has been recently issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, at 1-9 net, of which the following is a summary as reported by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners.

1. The cooling power of the air and bodily comfort of the operatives were considerably increased by the particular arrangement of fans adopted. The average rate of air movement in a representative position was increased by the fans from 46 to 147 feet per minute. This produced an increase in the dry kata rate of cooling of 33 per cent, while the evaporative power of the air on moisture at body temperature was increased by 29 per cent.

2. Without fans, the cooling power of the air never reached the minimum standard considered necessary for workers engaged in sedentary occupations. With the fans, this minimum was attained whenever the temperature of the shed was below 77.5 degrees F. The air velocity created by the fans made the cooling effect (as shown by the dry kata) at a temperature of 85 degrees F. greater than one of 72.5 degrees F. without fans.

3. By running the fans at different speeds according to the atmospheric conditions in the shed, it was possible to maintain a fairly uniform rate of cooling until a temperature approaching 85 degrees F. was reached. Above this temperature more powerful fans would be necessary to preserve the same effect.

4. Equally satisfactory results were obtained by the use of small fans, which were effective over the area covered by four looms under the control of one weaver.

5. The increased air movement produced by the fans had no significant effect upon the number of warp breakages on the looms in their immediate vicinity.

6. There were indications that the output of the loom affected by the fans was somewhat higher on the days when the fans were running. The increase was particularly noticeable in spells when the temperature or humidity was unusually high.

7. The number of warp breakages decreased as the relative humidity increased. The average percentage decrease for each successive increase of 2.5 per cent in relative humidity was 9.6.

8. The number of warp breakages decreased as the temperature increased. The average percentage decrease for each successive in-

**CANAL GATES
HOISTS and
SCREENS**
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
53 RIVER ST., ORANGE, MASS. U.S.A.

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Comfortable rooms - best sports excellent food
REASONABLE RATES
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The HOME of HOSPITALITY
In The Land of The Sky

Look Over Your Spindles Now And Be Prepared

Spinning
and
Twisting
Spindles

Get 8 to 10%
more yarn on
your bobbins by
equipping your
spindles with our
Patented Clutch.

Patented
Clutch
Spindles

Don't run your
spindles with
worn out whorls
cut in by bands,
which changes
the speed of
your spindles,
therefore making
uneven yarn.

Spindle
Repairs

Let us change
your whorls on
spindles, repoint
and restraighten
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times as long as one filling of the shuttle can be operated on the present type machine.

The positive tension device eliminates practically all the breakages of the filler thread and also enables the weaver, if desired, to weave a piece of cloth having no more elasticity in its width than in its length; this, because the tension device keeps the filler thread taut at all times, allowing no more filler in the cloth than is required by the width of the cloth.

The fact that the beater movement is separate from the shuttle movement allows for the making of more compact cloth, if desired.

New England Mill Dividend Casualties

Boston, Mass.—In most New England mill centers there has been some recovery from the textile depression, which was at its height two years ago. Last year and this year, as a rule, have been less severe to cotton mills than was 1924. There still accumulate, however, evidences of the manufacturing difficulties of the past few years.

Thus there have just occurred four mill dividend casualties. On Monday Lyman Mills reduced its annual basis from \$8 to \$6. Today (Tuesday) Nashawena Mills reduced from \$8 to \$6, Bates Manufacturing Company reduced from \$12 to \$8 annually, and Edwards Manufacturing passed its dividend.

Lyman Mills, established in 1854 in Holyoke, Mass., is a manufacturer of sheetings, lawns, drills and fancy cottons. It is equipped with 126,000 spindles and 2,375 looms. During the war and the years immediately thereafter the company had an excellent earnings record, and paid substantial dividends, including several extras.

Nashawena Mills is a moderately new enterprise, established in 1909 at New Bedford, where it is one of the city's largest concerns. It also was very successful in the war period, and earned \$54.67 per share in 1919. It manufactures fine silk fabric and plain and fancy cotton goods.

Bates Manufacturing Company and Edwards Manufacturing Company are two Maine enterprises, sharing to a considerable extent the same ownership and management. The former produces ginghams, among other products, and has been notable as the last gingham maker to yield to the present desultory demand for that product. But it is also an important producer of quilts, tablecloths, seersuckers and dress goods. Its \$12 dividend rate had prevailed since 1922, being maintained after a 50 per cent stock dividend at the end of that year. Its plant in Lewiston is equipped with 110,000 spindles and 2,800 looms.

As a producer of light sheetings and print cloths, Edwards Manufacturing Company early experienced manufacturing difficulties, and its dividend has been gradually reduced, having totalled \$6 in 1922 and 1923, \$5 in 1924, \$4 in 1925 and \$2 in 1926. Its Augusta plant is equipped with 71,000 spindles and 2,000 looms. —Boston News Bureau.

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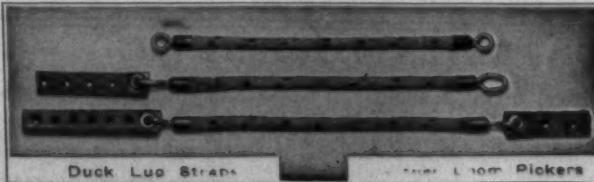
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Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Sales of cotton goods continued active throughout the week although the volume has dropped somewhat from the large business done in July. Prices were generally higher and buyers were hesitant in meeting advances. Sheetings for bag and converting purposes have shown the greatest advances.

Sales of fine combed goods in the gray continued smaller than those of other constructions. Most of the business offered on these is at lower prices than the mills will accept.

There was a slight increase in the sales of cotton duck and colored goods were more active though at low prices. Sheets and pillow cases sold steadily in moderate volume. Forward business on wash goods for another season has come through very slowly.

The jobbing trade operated on a conservative basis on forward business, most of the orders being placed for early shipment. Production for the week showed a slight increase as mills in New England and the South increased their operations.

Print cloth trading was somewhat restricted. Sales were made at firm prices, low bids bringing out few goods at concessions. Several sales of above 2,000 pieces were noted with usual transactions of a filling-in nature. Buyers were inclined to wait for the cotton report which is to come out on Monday.

October 64x60s sold at 7½c and spots and August 7¾c. There were sales made of 72x76s at 9¾c; 80 squares, 10¼c; 60x48s, 6¾c. Transactions in 27-inch 64x60s were at 5¾c, several withdrawing the construction and naming 5¼c. A few 20s brought 5c; 6.40-yard, 6¾c; 7.15-yard, 5¾c; 965-yard, 4¾c.

Sales of sheetings were made at firm prices. Spot 6.15-yard were taken at c; 40-inch 4.25-yard, 8c; 37-inch 4.00-yard, 9¾c; 36-inch 3.00-yard, 11c; 40-inch 2.85-yard, 11¾c. Buyers found 37-inch 4.00-yard scarce on the spot, likewise 40-inch 3.75-yard.

On broadcloths and warp sateens first hands were generally holding firm at their last prices; there were a few goods being offered out of second hands at slightly under the market. Mills were quoting 90x60 carded at 11 cents, generally; some good in second hands had been reported sold at 10% and three-quarters. Most centers were asking 11½ cents for the 100x60 carded, with some sales in second hands at one-quarter.

Sales of best makes of 128x68s combed broadcloth were at 17c for quantities up to 300 pieces and 16¾c

for over 500-piece lots. It was possible to find Southern goods at 15% cents though quoted at 16 c. There were sales of carded 100x60s spots first hand at 11¾c, second hand takings a profit at 11¾c.

A moderate amount of tire fabric interest was observed in several quarters. A little filling in business was reported, the quantities in request being under 100,000 pounds. Prices being paid are slightly higher than was the case several weeks ago when the low point in quotations for the year was noted.

The Fall River print cloth market showed a stronger tendency with the close of the week and heavy buying the past few days resulted in a volume of sales estimated at 170,000 pieces. Mills have shown a disposition to take a stand for better prices and advances from an eighth to a quarter. This attitude for a time caused reflection on the part of buyers, but apparently the advances were absorbed and trading became general.

On the basis of present prices some constructions show a profit to mills, although the character of cotton employed enters into this phase.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	5%
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	8¾%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s..	10%
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	11¾%
Brown sheetings, 4-yard...	10
Brown sheetings, stand...	13
Tickings, 8-oz.	19½a20
Denims	15 a15½
Staple ginghams, 27-in....	9
Kid finished cambrics.....	12½a16½
Dress ginghams	12½a16½
Standard prints	8

Southern Spinners Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association says:

Conditions in the yarn market show a material improvement over the past several weeks. The tone of the market is generally healthier and stronger. Prices are firm, and spinners' prices at an advance over reported quotations.

The beneficial effect of intelligent regulation of operations and curtailment where demand was lacking is unquestionably responsible for the healthy conditions now indicated. The buyers' position no longer dominates the market. The impossibility of securing immediate deliveries is improving and stimulating inquiries. Potentially the market is strong and the volume of business is daily increasing.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued to show signs of improvement during the past week. Inquiry was generally more active and covered a wider range of numbers and constructions. Sales for nearby shipment were larger. There was, however, no large contract business reported. Buyers are still expecting lower prices and are operating from hand to mouth until the cotton situation is more definitely determined. Many yarn consumers, however, are in need of supplies and are expected to increase their purchases during the next several weeks.

Prices were slightly higher on some counts during the week and spinners were firm in their quotations which were generally higher than the market list here. Many mills declined cheap offers made them and continued to curtail operations. There is a strong belief in the market that the situation will improve considerably in September if mills hold their output well within the volume of sales.

Combed and mercerized yarns were better during the week and mercerized were higher in price. Carded knitting yarns have been more active but the greater part of the demand was for the weaving numbers. Reports from the South indicate a gradually improving situation, with spinners more hopeful than they have been in some time. Spinners report sales ranging several weeks ahead, but not long forward business. Prices are better but are still reported as being too low.

Quotations in this market were published as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s	29 a.29 1/2
10s	30 a.30 1/2
12s	30 a.31
14s	32 a.33
20s	33 1/2 a.34
24s	36 a.36 1/2
28s	37 a.37 1/2
30s	39 1/2 a.40
40s	50 a.52
40s ex.	57 a.58
50s	67 a.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	28 a.
10s	29 a.
12s	30 a.
14s	31 a.
16s	31 1/2 a.32
20s	33 a.33 1/2
24s	35 a.
28s	36 1/2 a.
30s	39 a.40
36s	47 a.48
40s	49 a.50
40s ex.	56 a.58
60s	74 a.75
Tinged Carpet	26 a.27
White Carpet	30 a.31
6s, 1-ply	23 a.
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2 a.24

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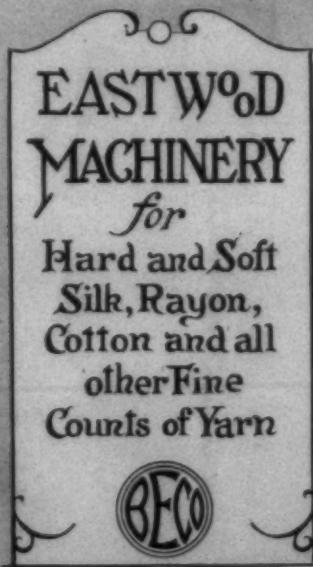
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